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SOVIET OBJECTS TO JAP TREATY TALKS

China's Indian Ambassador In Hong Kong

Dr. Lo Chia'an, first Chinese Ambassador to India, arrived here from Calcutta aboard a BOAC flying boat yesterday afternoon.

Central News says Dr. Lo is expected to proceed to Nanking in a day or two to report to the National Government.

Governor Of Macao Arrives

The new Governor of Macao (Cdr. Albano Rodrigues de Oliveira) arrived at Kai Tak late yesterday afternoon by a BAOC plane.

He was met on arrival by several government officials from Macao and members of the Portuguese community.

In the evening he was guest of honour at a dinner at the Hong Kong Hotel given by the Portuguese Consul General, Sr. Eduardo Brazao.

Among those present were the governor (Sir Alexander Graham), Mr. D.M. MacDonnell (Colonial Secretary) and Mr. T.W. Kwok.

Cdr. Oliveira is leaving for Macao this morning.

Lam Hoi

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Headache For 'New' Persian Premier

Teheran, Aug. 30.
Ghavam Es Sultaneh, the Persian Prime Minister who resigned on Wednesday after the election of the new Majlis (Parliament), was re-elected Premier today in a private session of the National Assembly with 78 votes out of a total of 116.

The biggest problem facing this sturdy 71-year-old land-owner politician remains the oil negotiations with the Soviet Union, who are still pressing for the conclusion of the oil agreement drafted last year.

The Majlis has never ratified the Soviet-Persian oil agreement of April 6, 1946, one of the provisions of which was that it should be submitted for ratification to the Majlis not later than seven months after March 24, 1946.

Agreement.
The agreement provided for a joint Soviet-Persian oil company to exploit northern Persia for a term of 50 years. In the first 25 years, 49 per cent of the shares would belong to Persia and 51 to the Soviet Union; the distribution thereafter being 50-50, the profits to be divided in accordance with shares, and Russia to supply machinery and installations and delegate experts.

The Persian Government undertook not to grant oil concessions in the territories agreed upon to foreign companies or to any company which either employed foreign personnel or included foreign capital.

Barilior this month, Moscow Radio reported that Ivan Badolov, the Soviet Ambassador to Persia, had handed to Ghavam Es Sultaneh a draft agreement on the formation of a joint Soviet-Persian oil company to conform to the treaty of April 1946.

Financial Editor, Hany Campbell, wrote in this column:

The sequence of events which

London, Aug. 31.

The text of the latest Russian note to the United States, as broadcast from Moscow, and recorded by the Soviet monitor, has attacked the Japanese peace treaty.

The note says: "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR informs you that the Soviet Government deems the arguments put forward by the American Government against preliminary discussions by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and China are not well founded.

The note advanced the following objections:—

"It is well-known that the Council of Foreign Ministers was set up by Potsdam decision for conducting the necessary preparatory work on the peace settlement."

"This decision does not by any means provide for a limitation of that work only to the peace settlement in regard to the countries of Europe."

"The inclusion of the representative of China testifies to the fact that the questions of the peace settlement in regard to Japan also fall within the competence of the council of Foreign Ministers."

"The above-mentioned circumstance is also admitted by the American Government, inasmuch as its memorandum of August 13 of this year states that the Council of Foreign Ministers was set up 'on a basis which would allow for its utilisation for the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan.'"

Administration
This admission in the United States memorandum is, however, accompanied by a reservation of an arbitrary character, as through the utilisation of the Council for the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan could take place only under the condition that the members of the council

Australian View
Recent Australian missions to Washington have told the United States Government they will insist that the Japanese peace treaty carry guarantees of a long-time occupation.

They expressed their sharp disagreement with the United States 'an Australian official visitor to Washington said in an interview with the Associated Press.

His Government, he said, believes the United States intends to pull its troops out of Japan within the next two years.

He refused the use of his name, but said several United States-Australian conversations had produced the same clash of ideas.

Warning
In Australia, the Sydney Sun says in a Canberra dispatch that Lieut. Gen. H.C.H. Robertson, commander of British troops in Japan, warned the British Empire Conference on a Japanese treaty "not to trust the Japanese."

Robertson, according to the Sun, warned the conference to beware of obvious cooperation by the Japanese now, and to suspect their sincerity.

The Course Of Events
On his recent return to Teheran, the Soviet Ambassador strongly urged Ghavam Es Sultaneh to secure ratification with amendments if necessary for the April 1946 arrangement for a joint Soviet-Persian company to exploit oil in northern Persia. It will be recalled that this arrangement was blocked in the Majlis.

Ghavam Es Sultaneh replied, equally strongly, that there was no prospect of the Majlis ratifying any such arrangement.

Thereupon the Soviet Ambassador proposed that Persia should grant a Russian oil concession in the north similar to that of the Anglo-Persian oil company in the south.

To this the Persian Premier replied that southern concession was originally granted and renewed in conditions which no longer prevailed and that it would now be unconstitutional for Persia to grant any such concessions.

There so far as was known, the matter rests. It was stated in London that relations between Persia and Anglo-Iranian have recently been satisfactory and there was every expectation that they would continue so.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

General situation—The typhoon continues to fill up and now extends an extensive depression covering S.W. China, pressure is high to the east of Japan and over Mongolia and relatively low over the Carolines.

A depression is moving east across Manchuria. Moderate rain to south-east winds, cloudy with showers at first, improving during the day.

Yesterday's weather—Maximum: 82.8 deg. Fah. Minimum: 76.8 deg. Fah. Sunshine: 5.0 hours. Rainfall: 129.2 mm. Total since Jan. 1: 2109.9 mm. as against an average of 1102.7 mm.

Readings at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Sun. At M.H.K. 100.1 100.2 m.h. 100.1 100.2 m.h.
Sun. At M.H.K. 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4
Rel. Humidity 75 75 75 75
New Direction 50 50 50 50
Wind Velocity 5 to 8 5 to 8 5 to 8 5 to 8
Wind Force 3 3 3 3

Why The Walls Don't Come Tumbling Down



Here is just one reason why Britain's walls have never completely crumbled. He's 55-year-old Harry Bolton. He was sweeping up the courtyard of the Foreign Office in Downing Street, London, when his broom knocked against a time bomb. He got away with it. — APhoto.

STRIKE SITUATION HAS SETTLED DOWN TO ROUTINE DEADLOCK

It was another day of 'all quiet' on the labour front yesterday, with no change in the situation. The Strike Committee met at the Chinese Engineers Institute for the 17th night in succession last night, but the matters discussed were purely routine.

Earlier in the afternoon representatives of eight Kowloon labour organisations called on Institute officials and proffered the strikers' fullest moral and financial support.

Financial support from all sections of labour has been on the increase.

Up to yesterday over \$10,000 have been received by the Institute.

Statement

A statement was issued by the Institute yesterday giving a review of the strike parleys.

It said that employers evidently showed no sincerity when they refused to make further concessions over and above the 20 per cent increase they originally offered.

It reiterated that the men would sit tight until employers showed they were sincerely desirous of settling the strike by making the next move.

"A lot of fuss has been made in the Labour Office's statement about the subsidiary conditions discussed with the Labour Officer," said Institute officials.

"They were merely put up for discussion, and formed no part of any demand."

"Our goal is a living wage, and we don't care what form it takes, whether basic or allowance."

Latest group of workers infected by the "demand for more pay" fever are the car and bus drivers in Hong Kong, who met last night and decided upon the appointment of a committee to fix the amount of increase to be demanded.

The committee will be formed and will forthwith settle down to business, possibly tonight.

The workers of the five utility concerns (Electric, Tramway, Telephone and Gas Companies) were last night still undecided on the course of uniform action to be taken in their demand for a pay increase.

It is understood that the demand will also cover uniform improved treatment and pensions.

Service Workers

Service personnel are still running the pumping stations of the Waterworks and the Dairy Farm refrigerating installations.

Princess Settles Down To Quiet Honeymoon

London, Aug. 31.
The economic crisis and a disastrous fire have destroyed the hopes of Princess Elizabeth and her fiancé, Lt. Philip Mountbatten, for a lavish wedding honeymoon country home of their own.

According to reports in London today, the Princess has agreed with her father that an austere wedding on November 20 at Westminster Abbey would be more in line with the nation's current economic hardships.

At the same time it was reported that the King insisted that the ban on foreign travel for any pleasure purposes, including honeymoons, should apply to his own daughter as well as to every other British citizen.

Fire Damage
These reports followed a fire early yesterday at Sandringham Park, where the royal couple planned to live, after their honeymoon.

It will take many months to repair the damage and renovation work.

The police said after a full day's investigation that they had found no suspicion of arson.

They suggested that the cause was a workman's cigarette.

The "News of the World" reported that Philip and Princess Elizabeth had meant to spend part of their honeymoon in Norway, with King Haakon.

The paper said that they now plan a honeymoon in South England.

Chen Says Manchuria To Be Retaken "At Any Cost"

Nanking, Aug. 31.
The Chief of Staff (Gen. Chen Cheng) on the eve of his departure for the north-east, told reporters today that Manchuria must be recovered "at any cost". The Nationalists there will shift from the defensive to the offensive soon, he said.

Gen. Chen, newly appointed supreme Nationalist commander of Manchuria, outlined a new policy of complete annihilation of the Communists in Manchuria militarily, the stamping out of corruption politically and increasing the production economically.

He said the government is "ashamed" of its inability to occupy the whole of Manchuria in two years after victory over Japan.

"We must recover Manchuria from the hands of the rebels. Whatever might be we will show no mercy toward corruption and abuse of official powers," he added.

He indicated he would mete out capital punishment of culprits.

"To save the people we must kill the people," he said.

Corruption

Gen. Chen said that when he was in Mukden the last time many cases of corruption, mostly in committee of combined services, were brought to his attention.

There was excessive occupation of factories and theatres by army men, wastage of ammunition and other supplies and the sale of public property for private profit.

He said corrupt officials remitted about CN\$10,000,000,000 monthly to their families in China Proper.

Economically, he pointed out, Manchuria specially needs increased production in power, steel and coal.

He said it was urgent that the equipment of the Hsiao Feng-man power plant, the Kuan-shan steel factories and the Fushun coalmine, which were stripped and destroyed by the Chinese Communists and the Soviets, be replenished.

General Chen was scheduled to leave for Manchuria today, if the weather permits.

"No Time Limit"

The duration of his new mission is uncertain.

One well-informed source hinted that he would not return until he had crushed the Communists and made the position of the Nationalists in Manchuria quite secure.

With this end in view, General Chen Cheng is expected to begin the immediate reorganization of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Headquarters upon his arrival in Manchuria, and to strengthen all the weak points in the Government's defence system.

"Negotiations"
As General Chen Cheng flew northward to take over his command northeast, the Kuomintang Executive Committee approved an outline for Kuomintang reconstruction which urged for "serious negotiations" with the Russians for the recovery of all Manchuria.

The outline, which the party leader said will be presented to the fourth plenary session of the party's executive committee starting September 9, also urged for the end of the factional strife within the party, a purge of "disloyal members," improved party discipline, and the revival of the revolutionary spirit.

THERE WAS A CORPSE ON THE BEACH

The body of an unknown Chinese male was found at the Lai Chi-ko beach shortly after noon yesterday.

The man, who appeared to be about 22 years of age, was of medium build and well developed.

He had long hair and was dressed in white shorts and blue and white striped underpants.

He wore green stockings and white canvas rubber shoes.

There were no external marks of injury.

Wedding Gifts For A Princess

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
Princess Elizabeth has ordered a set of Chinese embroidery from Kiangsi Province, south-west of Shanghai, according to a report appearing in the newspaper, "Ta Kung Pao," today.

Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh has sent a personal representative to seek delicate chinaware for England's future queen.

Meanwhile, in London, Mr. G. R. Owen, of Pagneton, Devon, has written to Princess Elizabeth offering to provide gold for her wedding ring from two small gold mines near Dargell, in North Wales, which he formerly managed.

Gold from these mines was used for the wedding rings of the Princess Royal, the sister of King George, and the Duchess of Kent, formerly Princess Marina of Greece.—United Press and Reuter.

Dynamite Explosion On Junk

Injuries received through an explosion on board a fishing junk outside Hong Kong waters on Saturday resulted in 12 members of the crew receiving severe injuries.

One of them died yesterday afternoon after admission to the Kowloon Hospital.

According to a report received, the explosion took place after the fishing junk had reached the fishing grounds and was making preparations to dynamite fish.

Following upon the explosion, the master of the junk immediately set sail for Taipo.

The injured were landed and a report made to the Taipo Police Station.

Ambulances were despatched from Kowloon and the injured taken to the Kowloon Hospital.

Mr. Eden Says A Few Unkind Words

London, Aug. 31.
Anthony Eden, Britain's war-time Foreign Minister, assailed the Labour Government on Saturday for its conduct of affairs in Britain's economic crisis. He declared that if the Attlee regime "can do no better, it should quit."

Eden accused the government of "lack of foresight and indecision," and said that "this dribbling succession of weekly commands is exasperating and depressing the British people."

It is the road down hill and if the government can do no better, it should quit."

Eden's speech, at a Conservative meeting in Carnoustie, Scotland, was made as the government and nine mine union leaders appealed to 16,000 Yorkshire coal miners to end a wildcat strike which is curtailing production at a time when the administration has been urging increased output.—Associated Press.

"Stimulate Progress"

Carnoustie, Aug. 30.
Britain must do all in her power to "stimulate progress" in response to the Marshall aid-to-Europe offer, Mr. Eden, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, Opposition, said.

Advocating full priority to the efforts being made, Mr. Eden declared: "Such a plan must take account of our position as the heart and centre of the British Commonwealth and Empire."

"Here again, the possibility for the development of trade are immeasurable."

Article 9 of the Anglo-American loan agreement, the hon-

Soviet Attack On Britain And United States

Alleged Breach Of Potsdam Agreement; Prompt Repudiation Another Blast From Radio Moscow

London, Aug. 30. Great Britain and the United States were today charged by Marshal Sokolovsky, Russian Supreme Commander in Germany, with breaking the Potsdam Agreement by raising the German industrial level in the Anglo-American zone.

The charge was levelled when the Allied Control Council met in Berlin today, the Hamburg radio said, and the British and United States representatives repudiated the charge. The Marshal charged Britain and the United States further with working for the division of Germany.

At the Council meeting, General Lucius D. Clay, United States representative, reminded the Council of the efforts of the United States to bring about German economic unity.

He repeated his Government's invitation to the other two occupying powers — France and Soviet Russia, — to join the British-Limited States Zonal agreement.

General Koenig (France) pointed out that France's attitude towards the Anglo-American industrial plan had been expressed in a communiqué on the London three-power talks.

He protested against the raising of the price of Ruhr coal exports from September 1, and demanded another examination of the question, as the new Ruhr coal prices would be higher for coal-importing countries than native coal.

In his reply to General Koenig, Sir Sholto Douglas, the British representative, pointed out that Ruhr coal prices had so far been lower than corresponding prices on the world market.

General Clay emphasized that the price problem might at any time be discussed by coal importing countries with the coal experts of the bi-zonal administration. Changes of prices, however, would be impossible before a renewed examination of the question, he said.

Another Blast

Another blast against the talks on the German level of industry between Great Britain, the United States and France came from Moscow, where the radio commentator, V. Linskys, declared last night that the talks represented "a new stage in turning Western Germany into a protectorate of the United States."

The British and American delegations, he said, "came to the three-power conference in London with prepared decisions adopted during the recent Anglo-American negotiations in Washington."

"The French delegation were asked to give their signature to a previously prepared protocol, without their objections being taken into account, and without any guarantees being given."

"France was forced to limit herself to the role of a power whose voice is listened to, but not taken into consideration."

The conference was held under the slogan of "Germany first", Linskys said.

"The initiators of the London negotiations did not take into account the warning of the Soviet Government that questions connected with the revision of the planned production level or with the establishment of any kind of regime in the Ruhr industrial region, effect Germany as a whole."

"They took independent action, attempting to forestall the session of the Council of Foreign Minis-

ANTARA BANNED

Batavia, Aug. 30. The Indonesian Republican News Agency Antara, in Batavia, has been banned, the Chinese daily newspaper "Simp" said today, quoting official circles.

Antara will not be allowed to publish any more news and its archives have been confiscated, the report said. — Reuter.

ters to be held in November," Linskys added.

Paris Criticism

In Paris, there is a feeling that publication of the plan for raising to level of German industry in the Anglo-American zone was premature.

"The plan has been published too soon," comments the evening newspaper "Le Monde," which often reflects the views of the French Foreign Office. The newspaper held the opinion that this might prejudice the discussions of the Big Four, when the Council of Foreign Ministers meets in November.

"Le Monde" conceded, however, that the basis on which the production figures of the plan has been worked out, is reasonable.

"The authors of the plan consider 1936, on which the figures are based, to be an average year," the newspaper said. "The 1936 standards would give a standard of living decidedly lower than 1932 standards, which were the basis of the previous plan of March 1946, for the Western zones have already 6,000,000 more inhabitants to feed."

"This increased population figure may be further increased by eight or ten millions in the next three years, with the return of prisoners of war and the influx of refugees from the East."

The main objection of the plan, "Le Monde" went on to say, is the date chosen for its publication. It was incontestable that the plan prejudiced the Foreign Ministers' Conference in November. It would make negotiations more difficult.

"Was it not possible to wait two months? By hastening things, the impression is given they did not want to wait," the paper said.

Pill Not Sugared

Other French newspapers, of opposed political views, bitterly condemn the Anglo-American decision to allow an increase of German steel production in the joint zone to more than ten million tons a year.

"The occupiers of the joint zone hardly even attempted to glaze the pill, which their Allies will not swallow without bitterness," the moderate left-wing "Liberation" said. — Reuter.

Russians Ratify Peace Treaties

London, Aug. 31. Russian ratification of the peace treaties with the five Axis satellites paved the way on Saturday for a formal ending of hostilities with Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy and Rumania. A British official said that M. Vishinsky, Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, had promised that Russia would agree to deposit the instruments of ratification at "an early date," thus completing the action and making the treaties effective.

The instrument of ratification for the Italian peace treaty must be deposited at Paris, the others at Moscow. Still to be drafted are treaties for Austria, Japan and Germany.

By the terms of the satellite treaties, Russia stands to gain \$900,000,000 in reparations; she is the only major power to claim such payments. She gets \$300,000,000 each from Finland and Rumania, \$20,000,000 from Hungary and \$100,000,000 from Italy. From Finland, Russia takes the eastern border province of Petsamo and a 50-year lease on Porkkala-Udd for a naval base.

The reaction in most European capitals is one of relief that now the first part of the peacemaking job is done. Some sources feel, however, that Russian ratification, coming only a few days after approval was rushed through the Parliaments of Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, heralds an attempt to facilitate the admission of Eastern European countries into the United Nations, perhaps when the United Nations Assembly meets next month. — Associated Press.

Reaction

Paris, Aug. 30. Reuter despatches said today that Russia's ratification of the peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Finland and Bulgaria was warmly welcomed in Rumania and Hungary, while France and Italy were critical and reserved.

"We hope the entry of Italy into the United Nations may now be allowed as soon as possible," said Signor Alcide de Gasperi, the Italian Premier. He added that the Italian Cabinet could now ratify the treaty in accordance with its authorisation by the Constituent Assembly.

In Rumania, there is widespread satisfaction, since it is felt that the provisions of the treaty, as they affect Rumania, can now come rapidly into force.

M. Dinnyes, the Hungarian Premier, said that all Hungary received the news "with extreme joy," because it marked the "end of a quarter of a century of war which led the country to misery and destruction."

It is expected that the British military mission in Hungary will leave within the next few days after final ratification.

Responsible circles in Paris pointed out that the ratifications came when Russian control and influence over some Eastern European states was placed on very solid footing and when the withdrawal of Russia's occupation troops would not endanger Russian influence in those states.

In Moscow, the recent increased cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries which remained outside the Marshall plan had led to an expectation of an early ratification. Informed observers expect

the development of still closer relations between the Soviet Union and countries of the "new democracy." — Reuter.

No Enthusiasm

Washington, Aug. 31. Russia's unexpectedly quick ratification of the peace treaties with five former Axis partners is viewed by American diplomatic authorities as evidence Moscow now feels she has a firm clutch on Eastern Europe.

A national election in Hungary on Sunday promises, they say, a triumphant climax to a campaign to rivet Soviet control on the eastern part of the continent before the treaties with Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland and Italy take full effect.

Consequently, the announcement of the Russian ratification of the pacts was received by the State Department here with an obvious lack of enthusiasm.

United States officials had expected Soviet ratification to come after the Hungarian balancing. It had already been delayed after the wave of arrests and purges which erased the last anti-Communist opposition in neighbouring Rumania and Bulgaria in the last three months. — Associated Press.

Bandits In Red Army Uniforms

Berlin, Aug. 30. Highwaymen shot and wounded a German motorist in the Soviet zone, kidnapped his wife, and then shot a Soviet colonel who attempted to go to the rescue, the British-licensed newspaper in Berlin—the "Telegraph"—reported today.

The bandits, said to be wearing Red Army uniforms, drove the kidnapped woman off in her husband's car.

The newspaper reported that this was only one of the numerous attacks by bandits, who were making the roads in the Soviet zone of Germany unsafe.

Hermann Matern, first Chairman of the Berlin Socialist Unity Party (the Soviet sponsored left-wing fusion party) was recently shot at by men said to be wearing Red Army uniforms, the "Telegraph" reported.

Another motorist escaped from "uniformed bandits" who were riding motor-cycles. — Reuter.

Moscow, Aug. 30. Collective farms in White Russia have exceeded grain deliveries to State granaries by nearly 20 per cent of the total originally planned, it was reported here today. Grain deliveries from White Russia and the Ukraine are nearing completion and winter sowing has already begun. — Reuter.

French Title To Ruhr Mines

Berlin, Aug. 30. French ownership of some of the biggest coal mines in the Aachen and Ruhr Basin was injected today for the first time into the problem of German industrial recovery at a press conference given by Rene Serpent, head of the French Economic Board attached to the Allied Control Council.

Serpent said the question was not raised at the recent tripartite conference nor did he intend to raise it as an issue. He said he merely wished to point out that France, Luxembourg and Holland, which own some of the biggest coal mines in the Aachen and Ruhr Basin, are receiving less coal than these mines could produce.

He said France still has legal title to five big mines which in 1936 produced 6,000,000 tons of coal. Those owned by Luxembourg produced 4,000,000 and those owned by Holland produced 1,100,000 tons.

The French, he said, were very much in the same position as the Germans who complain about the loss of their foreign investment. He added that whereas France still had legal title, the mines (for all effective purposes) had passed out of her control.

Serpent said that in the next two weeks the Berlin Coal Conference would examine two problems — the question of the sharing of Ruhr coal when the 10,700,000-ton steel level fixed by the Anglo-American plan is reached and a French request for a coke clause in the Moscow aiding scale coal agreement.

France, he added, was anxious to obtain coke as well as coal deliveries, and he saw no difficulties arising on this question.

Serpent said France was as interested in the means of achieving the new level of industry targets as well as in the targets themselves.

"France did not object to the main lines of the bizonal plan. You did not see any French criticism of the steel level. France does not intend to keep Germany at an impossibly low standard of living."

He said France raised several objections principally on determination of the number of machine tools that should be made available to Western Germany. He said the Anglo-American figures, in the French view, were too high and the French objected on the grounds of security and reduction of the number of tools that would be made available for reparations.

Economic Nonsense

Except for the question of machine tools and dyestuffs, Serpent said, "we have changed our minds on the question of security in the economic field. It is impossible to impose on Germany or on other countries a great number of restrictions because a large number of restrictions on a great number of industries would lead us to impossible complications and economic nonsense."

He said a few restrictions should be placed on a very limited number of industries and some industries should, of course, be prohibited.

Serpent said the French believe the present Allied control of the Ruhr should be flexible enough so as not to prejudice a final decision on the ultimate state of the Ruhr.

"We were not intransigent in London as we are so frequently accused of being. We have said, and still say, the Germans must live not at the expense of the United States and Great Britain and not at the expense of the rest of Europe."

Expansion

Serpent added the expansion of coal production must keep pace with expansion of the steel industry. He held the view that the new steel level should be reached when German coal production reaches the 1938 level (about half a million tons daily).

The French pointed out in London the number of machine tools to be allocated to the Germans under the level of industry plan was far greater than the amount of tools used in the United States and Britain for handling the same quantity of metal.

He added the French believe the Anglo-American figures on machine tools should be re-examined. — United Press.

SUCCINCT

Paris, Aug. 30. Leaders of the 10-nation economic talks here on the Marshall plan had a conference with officials of the United States in Paris lasting three and a half hours today.

Sir Oliver Franks, head of the British delegation, said: "Afterwards, we have reviewed the work of the conference and have exchanged views on the present stage of the work, discussing one or two points from it." — Reuter.

More Bad News

London, Aug. 30. British motorists will pay 2 1/4d a gallon—a rise of one penny—for petrol from Monday, the Ministry of Fuel announced today.

Earlier this week, the Government had announced a ban on pleasure motoring, to begin on October 1.

Doctors and others who find a car essential for their work will be exempted from the ban. — Reuter.

Private War Must Cease

Rome, Aug. 30. The Government said today that Salvatore Giuliano, the Sicilian Robin Hood, has got to halt his private war on Communism.

In a press conference, Interior Minister Mario Scelba detailed the handsome, 25 year old bandit's crimes and said he has been definitely identified as the organizer of the bloody "May Day Massacre."

Scelba said Giuliano has also directed seven bombings and machine gun attacks on Communist headquarters, and is "directing punitive expeditions against the leftist forces which he accuses of sabotaging his personal fight for Sicilian independence."

It was the first time Giuliano had been accorded official recognition as something more than a bandit—and one of the rare times Sicily's many bandits ever got such recognition.

Scelba said the authorities hunting Giuliano have caught 17 of his gang and killed three more, but cannot find Giuliano. The police estimate that 3,000 men answer to his command. — United Press.

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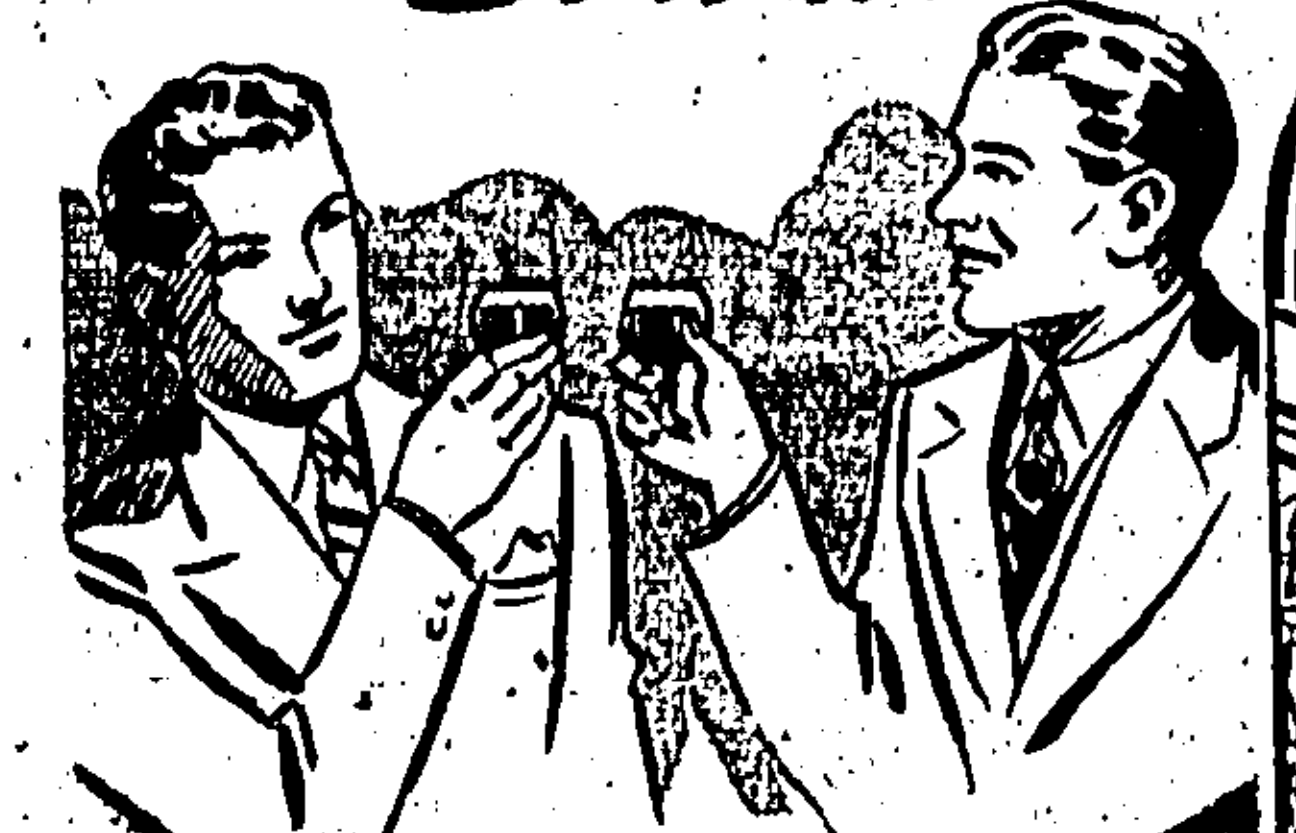
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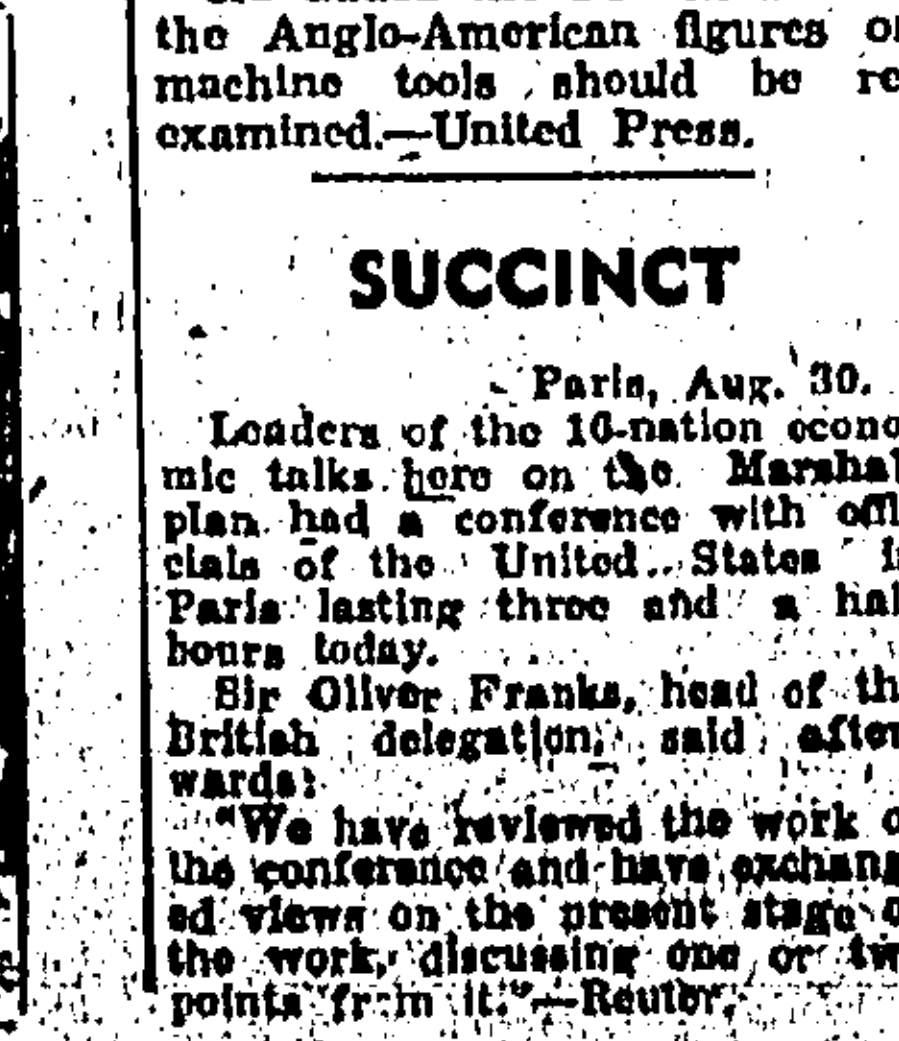
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S. A. SLEAP
Actg. Secretary.

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- Tenders are invited for the purchase of the whole or part lots of each commodity.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Atta | 31 tons. |
| Dhal (split) | 131 tons. |
| Dried Fruit | 4 tons. |
| Tinned Sardines | 16 tons. |
| Tinned Herring | 14 tons. |
| Vitaminized Chocolate | 12 tons. |
| Milk Ghl | 52 tons. |
| Vegetable Ghl | 104 tons. |
| Pickles | 11,000 lbs. |
| Chutney | 1,800 lbs. |
| Spices | 80 lbs. |
| Achar Pickles | 475 lbs. |
| Condiment Powder | 23 tons. |
| Chillies | 530 lbs. |
| Turmeric | 1,175 lbs. |
| Curry Powder | 57 lbs. |
- These commodities may be inspected at the Command Supply Depot, Saamsnulp, between the hours of 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily until Friday, 5th September, 1947.
- Applications to view will be received at and necessary passes and tender forms obtained from H.Q. R.A.S.C., Queen's Road East, Victoria, daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. up to Thursday, 4th September, 1947.
- Tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. Tuesday, 9th September, and must be deposited at H.Q. R.A.S.C., Queen's Road East, Victoria, in sealed packets, marked "Tender for R.A.S.C. Supplies" before this time and date.
- The Secretary of State for War does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

E. G. HAZELTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commander, Royal Army Service Corps.
H.Q. Land Forces, Hongkong.

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Forces by Wednesday, 10th
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any tender.

R.H.A.P. FINNEY
Lt. Col.

Cmdr. Royal Army Ordnance
Corps.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS of Henry
John Atfield Henne late of
Hongkong, a member of the
Hongkong Volunteer De-
fence Force, a bachelor,
deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Court has by virtue of
Section 58 of the Probates
Ordinance 1897, made an Order
limiting the time for creditors
and others to send in their claims
against the above estate to the
16th day of September, 1947.

All creditors and others are
accordingly hereby required to
send their claims to the under-
signed on or before that date.

Dated the 22nd day of August,
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Hongkong.

PARTITION IN PALESTINE? UNO Committee Said Agreeing On Plan

Geneva, August 30.

An official communique said UNSCOP today approved two chapters of its report in dealing with elements of the conflict in Palestine.

The chapters, which were dealing solely with the factual, historical part of the Palestine problem, were adopted by all 11 members of the committee after points of disagreement in the formulation or interpretation have been ironed out to make them acceptable to the whole committee. No major differences, however, were said to have arisen on this issue.

The sources added that the 11-nation group was agreed that Britain's 25-year-old mandatory rule should be wound up. They said they thought the report implied no criticism of the British administration.

Four Points

The committee reported general agreement too, on a two-year period of transition from self-government under some administrative power, not named, which would be answerable to the United Nations.

The committee informants reported agreement on these points: 1 - Palestine alone cannot absorb all the hundreds of thousands of Jews that want to leave Europe.

2 - Any government or governments to be set up in the Holy Land should guarantee peaceful settlement of disputes under the United Nations Charter.

3 - Guarantees should be given for the protection of the rights of minorities, of all religious communities and holy places of Christians, Moslems and Jews, and the religious arbitration authority now held by the High Commissioner for Palestine should be retained by the succeeding authority.

4 - The economic unity of Palestine should be maintained. -Associated Press.

The Pope

Vatican City, Aug. 30.
The Holy See feels it should be asked to give its views on solving the Palestine problems, it was authoritatively stated here today. -Reuter.

ARABS SAY "NO"

London, Aug. 30.

The Director-General of the Arab Offices, Musa Bey Alami, in his first comment on the UNSCOP recommendations, warned today that a partition of Palestine would plunge the Middle East into a state of war. He said both majority and minority reports were "utterly unacceptable to the Arabs."

Alami, claiming to speak after consultation with leading personalities of the Arab world, told a press conference: "I am positive, and so is every competent observer of the Middle East, that to force a Jewish state on the Arabs even in part of Palestine would create an explosive situation throughout the Arab world which, sooner or later and probably sooner rather than later, would lead to the general outbreak of a violent conflict."

"The fact that war in the Middle East might precipitate an international conflict of incalculable dimensions would almost seem to suggest that those pressing for the partition would not be adverse to an outbreak of another world war."

Alami charged UNSCOP with having worked under "strong Zionist pressure." The entire session of UNSCOP took on a "markedly anti-Arab, pro-Zionist colour and the majority report was 100 per cent pro-Zionist," he added.

Alami announced that the Arabs will reject and oppose any decision which the United Nations may take on the basis of the UNSCOP recommendations.

"A manifest injustice does not become just merely because the United Nations may for reasons of their own decide to espouse it," he said.

Alami declared that he had not seen the UNSCOP report yet and his statement was made on the basis of preliminary press reports only. Alami is the Director-General of the Arab Offices of London, New York, Washington, Rio de Janeiro and Jerusalem.

A Foreign Office spokesman declined to make any statement on the UNSCOP report before the full text was available and studied by the government. He recalled that the British government would accept the United Nations decision on Palestine without necessarily assuming the responsibility for carrying them out. -United Press.

Objection To Arabs

London, Aug. 30.
The French and Swiss Governments have objected to the opening of Arab Offices in Paris and Geneva.
The Arab Office was originally founded last year by the Arab League and is morally

and financially supported by all Arab States.
At present it has bureaux in London, New York, Washington and Jerusalem. Their efforts to open an office in Moscow have failed.

A spokesman of the London bureau told Reuter today: "We still hope that in a few months time it will be possible to open a bureau in Paris and Geneva."
"We are not a political organization but a link between Arab States and the West. The objections of the French and Swiss Governments are difficult to understand." -Reuter.

Decade Of Poverty Predicted

Paris, Aug. 31.

Predicting a decade of national poverty and hard work, the Cabinet asked Frenchmen on Saturday to support an economic programme cutting buying in the dollar zone to \$200,000,000 worth of coal, fuel oil, grain and cereals for the remainder of 1947.

The supplies, about 80 per cent from the United States, in most cases already have been contracted for, it is understood.

Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier said he would explain the situation in a radio address early next week. -Associated Press.

Tokyo, Aug. 30.

The repatriation of approximately 18,000 former Japanese army and navy personnel assigned to units in Burma and Malaya who are now interned in Singapore and Johore Bharu, is expected to be completed by the end of next month as five ships are slated to leave Japan in rapid succession to transport them home. -Associated Press.

Sullen Huns

Frankfurt, Aug. 30.

The German people are becoming "sullen, suspicious, irritable and erratic," according to a memorandum of the Food Council of the German medical profession, quoted today by the German news service in the United States zone.

Last spring's rations were so low they would have led to death after a few months if the people had not flouted the laws and regulations and used the resources of the previous years, the memorandum declared.

The German working classes would need many weeks of feeding above the normal ration scale to restore their full working capacity, it added. -Reuter.

Heroic Resistance To "Fascism"

On board the "Runnymede Park," Aug. 30.

A long Atlantic swell which hit the refugees' fleet as it rounded Cape St. Vincent today prostrated with seasickness many of the 1,500 emigrants on board. The sea was not really rough, but the airless holds increased the susceptibility of the emigrants.

The British authorities on board have long been dreading the possibility of heavy weather as the overcrowded conditions and limited washing facilities make it very difficult to prepare hot food for the emigrants, whose galleys are on an open after-deck.

Mordechai Mity Cosman, leader of the Jews on the ship, called the emigrants at a mass meeting in the hold last night, to continue their "heroic resistance to British Fascism" adding that they held the future of the race in their hands.

Referring to the recent outbreak of anti-Jewish demonstrations in Britain, he declared: "We now see pogroms starting in Britain. This is all we have to return to. If on the other hand, we continue to fight and suffer a little longer, we can secure our own land for our children. The time is past for Jews to suffer persecution passively, and to try to hide from torture. Now all must fight the last, decisive battle for freedom. He who hides or deserts now is a traitor."

The refugees massed around him in the dim light of the hold, applauding enthusiastically. At the end of his speech a concert was held, consisting largely of Zionist battle songs and poems.

Sherry For Dad

The refugees were today permitted by Colonel Martin Gregson, commanding the escort troops, to send a telegram replying to greetings and encouragement received at last night from the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Palestine.

The refugees said: "No force will separate us from you." The baby born last night is still doing well, and today Mr. Peter Scaman, the ship's purser, of London, gave a precious bottle of sherry bought in Gibraltar for his family, to the baby's father, Abraham Goldberger, in honour of the occasion. -Reuter.

The Mystery Of 208 Manhole

Manchester, Aug. 29.

The mystery of who removed number 208 manhole lid leading into a 21 feet deep sewer in which three people lost their lives, remained unsolved at the Manchester inquest on George Henry Malpas, aged 49, and his 12-year-old son Harold, both of Chorlton Cum Hardy, and Thomas Butler, aged 17, and a butcher of Chorlton on Medlock. The victims died from carbon dioxide poisoning.

Donald Stening, aged 18, of Chorlton Cum Hardy, said that when he and Harold Malpas found the manhole lid removed, he went halfway down but came up owing to the bad smell. Harold then went to the bottom and had got half-way up when he started breathing heavily and fell to the bottom. Harold's father then climbed down and started to carry the boy up but he too collapsed.

Water Jarvis of Woodlake Avenue, said he called for help and Butler made the rescue attempt but he too disappeared. The victims were later recovered by firemen wearing special breathing apparatus. -Reuter.

New York, Aug. 31.

George A. Harris, President of Dan River Mills, announced on Saturday the development of a new chemical process that makes cotton goods "wrinkle-resistant." He said the first garments treated with the new finish would be on the market by November or December. -Associated Press.

Mutual Defence Of The Americas

Quitandinha (Brazil), Aug. 31.

A mutual-defence treaty, providing collective action to block aggression against the territory of any American state, was unanimously approved on Saturday by the 19 North and South American Republics participating in the Inter-American Conference.

The accord was approved by a standing vote of the chief delegates assembled at the semi-circular conference table. It followed article-by-article voting in which all 19 delegations were consistently unanimous in approval.

The last articles to be adopted were those defining aggression to which the pact will apply and specifying enforcement measures.

Nicaragua, unrepresented because her government was unrecognised at the conference opening, and Ecuador, whose delegation withdrew after its President was deposed in a coup d'etat a week ago, are the

only American Republics not participating in the creation of the history-making pact, but they may become parties to it later.

The treaty, written in two weeks of comprehensive negotiations, established a Western Hemisphere security zone extending from the North to the South Pole and including a number of islands lying off the North and South American continents.

It provides that in the event of armed attack on the territory of any American state or any point in the security zone, the other parties to the treaty shall undertake immediate material aid to the attacked country.

If territory of an American state outside the zone is attacked, the treaty signers will consult immediately to determine whether the situation endangers the peace and security of the hemisphere.

This consultation would take place, for example, in the event of an attack against American troops in Korea, Japan or Germany or against any Panamanian ship at sea.

The treaty is to be signed by the chief delegates in ceremonies after the conference's closing session, which will be addressed by President Truman. The signing ceremony will be held in the Itamaraty Palace in Rio de Janeiro, home of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

Joint Staff

The final session also will receive an invitation from Colombian Foreign Minister Domingo Esguerra to attend an Inter-American meeting at Bogota next January.

There, a joint staff of American military chiefs will be named to administer the armed defence provisions of the treaty and Pan-American cooperation in educational, social and welfare fields will be considered.

Another Inter-American conference next year is to take up economic measures and perhaps establish a Western Hemisphere Economic Council.

This conference will be the consequence of strong urging during the present meeting that the Americas unite to prevent economic, as well as military, aggression and cooperate in the improvement of the economies of all nations of North and South America. -Associated Press.



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KOWLOON: 182 Nathan Road,
(Corner Austin Road)

FRENCH "BAN" ON FILMS

Paris, Aug. 30. Although no official ban on British films will be imposed by the French Government, some restrictions are being considered, it was announced today by a spokesman for the Ministry of National Economy.

The spokesman admitted that the restrictions would be in reprisal for Britain's new 75 per cent tax on foreign film earnings and "also would be intended as a pressure on British film distributors who have reduced their booking rate of French films."—Reuter.

A SAILOR AND TWO WOMEN

Tokyo, Aug. 31. The Japanese police have arrested a 26-year-old former sailor, who allegedly masqueraded as a merchantman captain, and married two women on the promise of taking them to Europe.

The police said Toshio Ono, jobless, printed name cards describing himself as captain of the "Victoria Maru," approached a 32-year-old woman working in a beauty parlour with a trip to Europe as bait, then married her in June.

Informing the woman the ship was sailing on July 14, Ono took her to an hotel in Yokohama, and absconded after stealing her money and her clothes, which he subsequently sold to a sea-bath-clothes dealer.

Ono then married the 23-year-old daughter of a Tokyo school teacher, promising her a trip to Europe. The girl, father, doubting the possibility of the trip, investigated, and notified the police.—United Press.

No Suspicious Circumstances

London, Aug. 30. No "suspicious circumstances" were involved in the fire which last night severely damaged Sunninghill Park, the home to be of Britain's richest presumptive Princess, Elizabeth, the chief of the local police stated today.

The police, who "definitely ruled out arson," stated that "the line of enquiry that the fire was caused by a political hothouse is no longer being pursued."

Meanwhile, the question of finding another home for the Princess, who married Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, nephew of the Governor-General of India, Lord Mountbatten, on November 30—already under discussion at Buckingham Palace, the Royal residence.—Reuter.

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"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"

POP

IF THEY WONT LET ME BUILD ON MY LAND —
THE SONG OF THE SARONG

Von Paulus Said To Have Come Back To Berlin

Berlin, Aug. 31. The Russian-controlled Berlin Radio announced early today that German Field Marshal Frederick von Paulus has arrived here from the Soviet Union—four years after dramatically joining the Free Germany Committee to urge the Nazi legions to give up their hopeless struggle.

Von Paulus, who seemed on the brink of victory at Stalingrad, was captured by the Russians in the basement rubble of a department store after a mammoth pincers movement engulfed him and reduced to tatters the 22 divisions under his command.

Today's broadcast said von Paulus had arrived to negotiate with the Soviet authorities, but the nature of the negotiations was not specified.

It said von Paulus, who was embittered after Hitler refused to evacuate his beleaguered troops by plane while there was still time, and ordered them to hold their positions "to the last man," had been training large numbers of German officer and N.C.O. prisoners.

As a result of this training, the broadcast said, these prisoners are now ready for responsible jobs in Germany following the hundreds already similarly placed.

News of von Paulus' return to Berlin immediately touched off rumours that he is being recalled to Germany to head a new "National Rally Movement" to supplant the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party, presumably because the latter has been unable to make progress among the German people toward further Soviet orientation.

The broadcast reviewed von Paulus' record as a prisoner of war and his activities towards ending the struggle as head of the Free Germany Committee, which

Worst DP Camp Now Closing

Munich, Aug. 30. Three thousand Jewish D.P.s. on Tuesday will begin moving from Aindring D.P. camp near the Austrian border to a new camp near Lechfeld, near Augsburg, despite their stubborn resistance earlier this week.

The U.S. Army liaison office here reported that Jewish spokesmen and UNSCOP have been asking that the Aindring camp, described by one liaison officer as "the worst in the U.S. zone," be closed out.

Jews gave three reasons for refusing to leave their camp: Lechfeld is difficult to guard and Jews might be molested there; there are a large number of holes into which children might fall; and the coal allotment is too small to heat the new camp.

It is believed the real reason is they fear that when Palestine immigration laws are relaxed, Jews from the worst camps will go first and those from better camps, such as Lechfeld, will be held until the last.—United Press.

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DANGEROUS JOURNEY
Produced and Filmed by ARMAND D'AMICO and LETA STROGOVICH
Screenplay by CONRAD VON MALL
(Released) (United Artists)

POP

I CAN ALWAYS PLANT SOME TREES —
THE SONG OF THE SARONG

POP LIKED BURRA PEGS

Liverpool, Aug. 30. A 16-year-old English boy, accused of allowing away on board the troopship "Princess Mary," which arrived last night from Bombay, alleged in a juvenile court here today that he had travelled 6,000 miles because "his father in Bombay, who drank heavily and had spent all the legacy left by the boy's mother, had told him that he wanted nothing more to do with him. The youth was remanded in custody."—Reuter.

STUDENTS LOST AND FOUND

Helsinki, Aug. 30. Two American and one British student who disappeared while sailing from Stockholm to Helsinki, spent almost four weeks in Porkkala, a Russian military base, they said on their return here today.

Robert Storch, 25, of Newark, N.J.; Ann Blumenfeld, 20, of San Raphael, Calif.; and Gordon Lawson, 35, of Glasgow, Scotland, left Stockholm July 27. They got lost in a storm and arrived at the Porkkala military base, where they were kept uncommunicated until yesterday. The party was in good shape and said they were treated by the Russians in an excellent way.

Mrs. Blumenfeld said the day was stormy, and in the evening they saw a place which they believed to be just outside Helsinki. They saw some sailors whom they believed to be Finns, and vainly tried to talk with them. After recognizing the Russian military cap they learned they were in the Russian military district of Porkkala.

"We stayed four weeks, mostly on our boat in a little lagoon," she said. "We learned a lot of Russian words. The Russians brought us all the food we needed and were very nice. On August 29 a man said to us 'Helsinki' and our boat was towed here."

The party will stay in Helsinki four days until passports are arranged, and then sail for Stockholm. The American and British Legations still have not mentioned the trip, which is veiled in official secrecy.—United Press.

PROTEST AT AMNESTY

Milan, Aug. 30. Because the Naples Assize Court has granted an amnesty to Carlo Emanuele "Bastie," former Minister under Mussolini, the Milan Chamber of Labour today called to the German Confederation of Labour asking that a general strike be called in protest.

Bastie was arrested by Italian partisans in April 1945, when on his way to meet Mussolini, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by the Milan Assize Court in June 1945.—Reuter.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 9.52 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

H.K.T.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—George Boulenger (Violin) and His Orchestra.
12.47 p.m.—The Organ, Dance Band and Chorus.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.15 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.18 p.m.—"Songs We All Sing."
1.30 p.m.—H.K.T. Transcription Service: "Anne and Ambrose," Anne Shelton and Ambrose and His Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—A Variety Programme.
7.00 p.m.—Studio: "Do You Remember?"
7.15 p.m.—Studio: "I Like what I Like."
7.30 p.m.—Studio: "I Like what I Like."
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News.
8.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.
8.15 p.m.—Lawless and Landauer on Two Pianos.
8.30 p.m.—Simmons Moldau (From my Country) Czech Philharmonic Orch.
8.40 p.m.—H.K.T. Transcription Service: "Call yourself a Detective."
9.15 p.m.—Interlude.
9.20 p.m.—"Hasty Enslaving." An Abridged Version of Edward German's Light Opera by the Columbia Light Opera Company.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
10.10 p.m.—Weather Report.
10.11 p.m.—"Something for Everybody" Music for All Tastes.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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ARBITRATION THE ANSWER?

Government, through the Labour Officer, has already expended so much patience and energy in efforts to produce an amicable settlement of the artisan strike, quite fruitlessly, that further intervention might well appear to be futile. It is no less futile, and it is short-sighted, and dangerous, in addition, to allow matters to drift as they have in the last four days, with neither side prepared to make the first move towards a fresh approach. Sooner or later, something must develop to break the deadlock: should it be left to the forces of economic necessity, one side or the other, the amount and bitterness that inevitably accompany that method of settlement must do lasting harm to labour-employer relations. Both sides have obtained the fullest publicity for their case, of demand, offer and counter-offer, and while there can be no doubt that certain factors other than the purely economic have influenced the course of events, there seems also to be a firmly held view by both parties that the position they have adopted is fair and reasonable. Issues are of course, confused, perhaps by accident perhaps design. The union leaders, particularly, find it convenient to avoid, whenever possible, all reference to the rehabilitation allowance, and the figures they give therefore are somewhat deceiving. Even so, if it is submitted by the Chinese Engineers' Institute—as it is submitted by the dockward employers—that their sole objective is to secure a just settlement, they should not be averse to allowing the whole matter to go to independent arbitration. Only along such a line can there be further official intervention, as far as we can see, and it is strongly recommended that an arbitration offer be made. Even a rejection would clear the air, permit a more sharply-defined picture of how matters stand. It is the worst of fallacies to detect any merit in allowing the thing to drift.

CONTRASTS

Two things have emerged clearly from the Empire conference at Canberra. There is sharp contrast between the views of Gen. MacArthur and Commonwealth leaders about the speed of conversion of the Japanese from bestial brutes to little blue-eyed boys. There is full agreement with Gen. MacArthur on the need for an early Japanese peace treaty and clarification of her future status. The dire economic crisis of Japan demands remedy, and no real start can be made until the treaty has been written. It is, however, significant that SCAP's urgency has already modified the tone of Japanese docility. The Japanese have welcomed SCAP's attitude on their basic problem with eagerness—and with the assumption that General MacArthur could produce a treaty with a wave of his wand. They have increasingly looked forward to terms that would restore to them some of their lost territories, scale down reparations to a negligible minimum, allow them a well-armed "police force," and accept Japan as a trusted member of the family of nations. One Japanese elder statesman has even suggested recently that reparations should be based on "a fair calculation of damages" on the side both of Japan and the Allied powers—and that if "unreasonable" reparations should be asked of Japan, she should refuse to pay them. Though extreme, this proposal is typical of a widespread trend in Japan based on the assumption that the country is now strategically necessary to the United States as a base against Russia, and is therefore in a position to bargain for favours. That, however, is an argument in favour of an early treaty, it would have the advantage of

Canberra Conference And A Personal Note

By Wickham Steed

The Commonwealth conference which has opened at Canberra—a prelude to the Japanese peace conference—revives vivid memories of the lack of any prior preparations for the Washington conference of November 1921 on Pacific matters and the limitation of naval armaments.

Until the beginning of November, 1921, the British Government had neither settled its policy for the Washington conference nor coordinated its ideas with those of Canada, Australia and New Zealand upon Pacific problems.

The Canberra conference to which the Australian Government has wisely issued invitations should at least make sure that at the Japanese peace conference the delegates of the British Commonwealth of Nations will follow a definite, well-knit policy. Though South Africa is not one of the 11 countries to be represented at the Japanese conference, it is right that her Minister of Justice, Mr. H. G. Lawrence, should be at Canberra. If South Africa is not a Pacific power properly so-called, one need only recall how directly her security might have been affected had not a British naval force forestalled a Japanese occupation of Madagascar in 1942.

As I understand it, the Canberra conference is meant to get the Pacific aspects of world affairs in focus from the standpoint of the British Commonwealth. The task may not be easy. The resignation of Mr. Ball—Australian Minister who was the British Commonwealth member of the Allied Council for Japan—appears to indicate some difference of opinion between him and Dr. Ewart, Australian Minister for External Affairs, upon the future control of Japan and the trustworthiness of Japanese democratic institutions. Matters like these ought certainly to be considered by the British Commonwealth as a whole before the Japanese peace conference meets.

The Alliance

Fear cry though it be from August, 1921, to August, 1947, I think some account of my own experience 26 years ago may not be misplaced. The question of renewing or ending the Anglo-Japanese alliance was then uppermost.

That alliance, concluded in 1902, had been limited in 1911 by a proviso that it should not

apply to any conflict between Japan and the United States. Nevertheless strong dislike of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was expressed in Washington. In London, on the other hand, any suggestion that the alliance could be anti-American was resented both as a slur upon the friendliness of British intentions towards the United States and as a somewhat impudent attempt to influence British policy.

The position was indeed unpleasant. Mr. Lloyd George, as Prime Minister, and Lord Curzon, as Foreign Secretary, were not disposed to heed American remonstrances. Mr. A. J. Balfour, who was to lead the British delegation to the Washington conference was believed to have a more open mind. In these circumstances, I resolved to look into the matter myself. During the summer of 1921 I went to the Pacific seaboard of the United States, went back to Washington to consult the American Navy Department, and thence to Ottawa to see Mr. Meighen, Canadian Prime Minister.

As a result of these enquiries I reached the definite conclusion that in a conflict between the United States and Japan—which then seemed possible—if not probable—British Columbia would inevitably support the United States and the rest of Canada would back up British Columbia. How Australia and New Zealand might behave was uncertain. Yet the danger seemed tangible that at least one Dominion of the Commonwealth would stand with the United States against Japan, even if Britain were still Japan's ally though not, technically, ally against the United States. In other words, the

cohesion of the British Commonwealth might be at stake.

Grave Matter

On my return to London in September, 1921, I submitted a memorandum on this grave matter to some of the leading British authorities, including the First Sea Lord, Admiral Earl Beatty, and Mr. Balfour. Since I was going back to Washington before the beginning of the conference in November, Mr. Balfour asked me to consult Sir Robert Gordon, the Canadian delegate, Senator Pearce, and Sir John Salmond, the Australian and New Zealand delegates; and in the light of their views to report to him on his arrival early in November. This I did; and I have reason to believe that the considerations put forward in my memorandum were accepted as a basis of British policy before the Washington conference opened on November 12.

At that conference the Anglo-Japanese alliance was terminated and replaced by a four-Power agreement upon the Pacific between the United States, the British Commonwealth, France and Japan. The danger of a clash between Japan and the United States receded.

The wisest Japanese statesmen strove to avert it altogether, but they were powerless against the aggressive schemes of the Japanese General Staff and of militant secret societies. Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941, was the result, and the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were its sequel.

Now at Canberra the statesmen of the British Commonwealth have to focus their ideas upon a new situation in the Pacific. If only for personal reasons I should like to be invisibly present at their meeting.

We Live In Hard, Uncertain Times

Sydney. The Australian Labour Government this week faced up to the fact that we live in hard and uncertain times.

After pondering the news conveyed to him in a sheet of cables from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dr. Dalton, and receiving disappointing reports of Australian industrial production, Prime Minister Chifley summoned an Industrial Conference in Canberra.

Present were representatives of the Trade Union Government and of industrial owners and management. It was the first time that the two clashing elements had been brought together at a peaceful discussion of the needs of Australia and Britain.

In his opening address, Mr. Chifley told them, in effect, that they had better get together in the job of producing and consuming goods to satisfy their own narrow sectional interests. Nothing but vastly expanded production of all categories of material would support Australia plans for assisting Britain and supply the need of the Australian people.

Mr. Chifley made it clear that he expected vastly reduced imports from British factories in the near future.

Masters and men talked together in friendly fashion for two days. After the conference rose, a gentleman's agreement had been achieved. There would be no irresponsible strikes. Management promised to provide the most complete leadership and efficient machines to increase production. The Unions promised to investigate a plan of "incentive payments" for increased output, which hitherto they had refused to accept. Most importantly, each side discovered that the other had a valid and reasonable view. It was resolved to hold national "Masters and Men" conferences every six months to remove, if possible, any potential causes of conflict.

Mr. Chifley himself received high praise from all sections of the community. It was something, commented the Australian Press, for a socialist government to call the ultra-conservative industrial owners into conference and ask their advice and assistance.

COSTLY WHALES: The controversy over Japanese whaling expedition to Antarctic waters may not be sent out after all. Allied Commander in Chief General MacArthur authorized the expedition, but the Australian Government protested vigorously to Washington against the decision. Now, from Tokyo, comes a statement that the expedition is likely to prove too costly for Japan's slim purse. Estimated cost of the expedition, plus one year's whaling operations in Japanese waters—2,000,000,000 yen. At the official rate of exchange, this is \$41,000,000. Estimated live rate of exchange would make

\$4,500,000; but this is still too high as the Japanese Government does not want to spend more than 500,000,000 yen on whales this year.

COSTLY LIVING: Australia is chuckling this week at the advice of an American visitor to Sydney regarding balancing of personal budgets. He pool-poohed the average Australian's worries about the rising cost of living and suggested adoption of his own plan.

His budget (as widely published here):

Whisky	8 dollars 80 cents
Beer	1.65
Wife's beer	
Meat, fish, groceries	on credit
Rent	pay next week
Coal	borrow neighbours
Insurance	20
Cigars	20
Movies	50
Pinochle club	50
Hot tips on horses	50
Dog food	50
Snuff	40
Poker game	1.40
Total	10.65

As his income is fifteen dollars, he explained that he had to delect his wife's beer, to avoid living above his income.

America has had time to digest some of the fruits of the Allied victory in the Pacific. This week, the U.S. Government was able to announce from Honolulu that the territories taken from Japan would be split up into four governorships—the Marianas, Western Carolines, Eastern Carolines, and Marshall Islands.

These territories will be administered under trusteeship from the United Nations. In actual practice, however, the layman might be excused for believing that the Japanese Mandates have merely become American Mandates.

The United States High Commissioner for the territories will be Admiral Louis Denfeld, formerly Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. As the territories have passed from Military to Civilian control, the ranking U.S. naval officers in each of the four governorships will serve as civilian administrators, until such time as permanent governors are appointed.

Employers now are offering almost anything—except orchids and Turkish baths—to entice workmen and women onto their payrolls. Labour is still the scarcest commodity in Australia and New Zealand.

One Brisbane firm this week offered free medical and dental

CARNIVAL TIME By Dick Turner



"Better tape his mouth, too—I can't have the Slugger thrown out of no more ball games!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

CHOICE OF BAD LEADS

Except after something unusual has occurred during the bidding, the worst lead generally against a No Trump game contract is the suit which had been bid by the player that winds up as the dummy. This risks establishing it before its side entry or entries can be removed. The next worst can be removed. The next worst suit to open, as a rule, is the one which the declarer has bid. If any. This puts any honour held by your partner under the hammer. Better than either of these, in most cases, is some unbid suit, even if it is topped by honours in a tenace position, such as an ace-queen or king-jack.

S K 10 6	SQ3
H K 10 2	HK 7 4 3
D K Q 5 4 2	D9
C 10 4 3	CQ 9 8

89754
H None
D 10 4
7 3
CK 7 6

(Dealer: South, East-West vulnerable.)

	South	West	North	East
10	Pass	1D	1H	
1S	Pass	2D	2H	
3NT	Pass	3NT		

West considered himself on the spot. Unable to lead his partner's suit, he applied a process of elimination to the others. Diamonds would be very very bad, he reckoned, and might result in setting up in the dummy the tricks

which would make the contract. He didn't like to lead spades, because South had bid them. That left only clubs, but South had bid those, too, and there was West with tenace honours which he did not like to endanger by an under-lead.

Among all these choices, he settled on spades, and so led right into South's tenace, putting East's Q under the guillotine. That gave South his kings at once, with four tricks in spades assured, plus three in diamonds and two with his other aces.

As modern bidding is done by fine players, the club opening could have been disregarded by West and the suit treated as if it had never been bid. South had shown a No Trump style of distribution with his calls, including positively a spade suit. The spade lead therefore was extremely risky. In this case a club lead would have been quite logical, though even the diamond lead would have been less dangerous. In view of the kind of suit West led. But the club would have to find East with only the Q to keep it from being costly, and if he had the A, with the Q in South's hand, it could have been the killer.

Notice that, with either a club or diamond lead, South would have had to guess the right way to play the spades; if he finessed West for the Q, he would have been set.

In the effort to run your long suit in an otherwise worthless hand against a No Trump game contract, what one of the early tricks is usually the most important to take. If you can? Why is that the case?

attention and free life insurance to anybody willing to take a job with them. Other firms offered silk stockings and tobacco at reduced rates to its workers. A Melbourne business man, apparently desperate, inserted an advertisement in block type in a leading newspaper: "Wanted, secretary-typists, hours to suit applicants."

Government survey this week shows labour shortage in the following industries: brick and tile (3,200 men wanted), motor-cars (1,600), lamp-furniture (1,200), textiles (1,850), and also in the iron and steel and glass and pottery industries.

LEAVING INDIA: Australia is receiving a population windfall. From Bombay comes word that the majority of the 780 men, women and children sailing from India on the troopship Maheba intend settling in Australia.

They feel there is no economic future for them in India, where they have spent most of their lives, after the transfer of Government from Britain to India on August 15.

They assured Australian officials in Bombay that thousands of their number felt similarly about coming to Australia. Their main reason for selecting this Dominion—"We feel our children would have a better chance there."

CLOUDED CRYSTAL BALL: Melbourne, second city of Australia, and with population around the million mark, one of the main cities of the Empire, has always been plagued by fickle weather.

This week, the always-harassed Melbourne Weather Bureau threw up its hands in dismay and composed an unprecedented statement to replace

Parish Priest On Trial

Trieste, Aug. 30. The Yugoslav-controlled Anti News Agency announced today that Fr. Stefan Cek, parish priest of Ljubljana, will be put on trial next week for "responsibility" in the Italian mob murder of one Catholic priest and the injuring of another.

The agency said Cek and 18 others were still under arrest of the 38 originally picked up. The remainder were released.

It was not specified whether Monsignor Jacob Ukmar, injured in the attack and accused of "deliberately provoking" it, would be tried with Cek and the others by a People's Court.

Bishop Ric of Trieste, in a formal statement, said the mob involved in the attack had used stones and clubs and many were injured.—United Press.

the usual weather forecast issued to the Press.

"The Bureau regrets," it said, "that it cannot estimate when the depression responsible for yesterday's weather troubles will pass and take the gales with it."

NONPLUSSED POLICE: Melbourne had another odd piece of news to ponder, this week. The city has suffered recently from an outbreak of motor car thefts. Police appealed to the public to keep their cars locked at night; so cars became harder to steal.

One gang, tiring of the fruitless search of suburban streets, finally came back to the city and stole the only vehicle they could find parked — the Police Patrol van from in front of Police Headquarters. Police are still searching for it.



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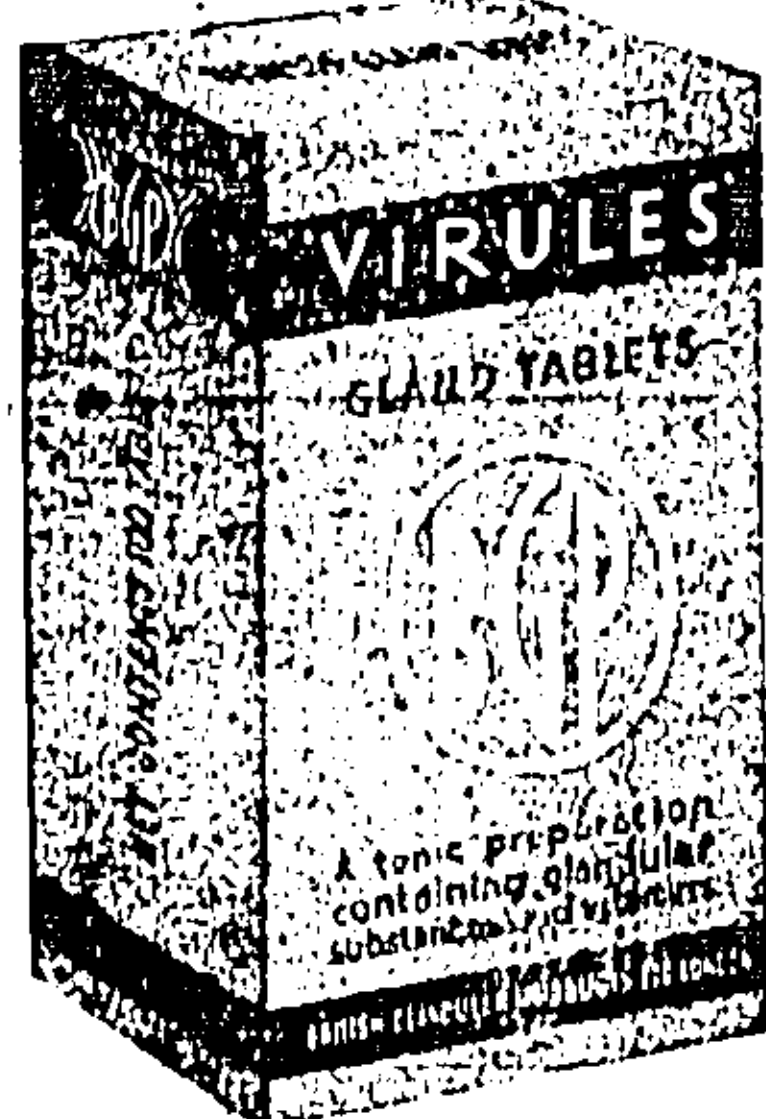
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LONDON EMPIRE CONFERENCE

Special Meeting To Be Called To Deal The Present Dollar Crisis

British Request For "Big Sacrifices"

Canberra, Aug. 30. A special conference of all Empire countries is to meet in London to deal with the present dollar crisis, it was authoritatively learned here today. The Commonwealth countries expect that Britain will request the acceptance of austerity dollar living, comparable with the worst war years.

The Conference is to meet in London about the same time as the meeting of the International Bank and the Monetary Fund talks, which begin to September 11. It is believed that all Commonwealth countries have accepted the invitation to the talks.

The Conference has been called at the same time as the International Fund meeting, it is understood, because Empire economic experts then in London for the conference might be able to explain the British position to experts from other countries, notably the United States, who would also be present at the time.

Australia, it is understood, is resigned to a British request to make big sacrifices, to tide the Empire over the dollar crisis.

It is pointed out that the possible British quota under the International Bank and the Monetary Fund is \$162,500,000, which is merely a "drop in the bucket" by contrast with the Empire's needs.

Australia has already appointed a high-ranking economic adviser as her representative at the talks.

Financial circles in London welcome unequivocally the news that the conference is to be held at a time when Bretton Woods representatives will also be in conference in London.

A clarification should be possible at the proposed September Commonwealth "dollar crisis" conference in London on exactly what each Britain and the Commonwealth countries can hope to draw from the Bretton Woods institution and from the International Monetary Fund.

Quotas

It is known that Britain has the right to buy for sterling one-quarter of her \$325,000,000 quota under the International Monetary Fund during the next year, but the exact purposes for which this sum could be used will probably need clarifying.

Since, broadly speaking, members of Bretton Woods who have paid their quotas to the Inter-

national Monetary Fund can buy dollars with their own currencies to rectify trade imbalance, the Dominions as well as Britain must be presumed to be entitled to draw their own quotas—up to one-quarter in the next year.

Loans from the banks for international reconstruction, however, can only generally speaking, be made for definite reconstruction purposes, and therefore until discussions have taken place, it is difficult to see how the Dominions could ask for loans from the Bank.—Reuter.

It Depends On The Point Of View

London, Aug. 30. "Punch" came out this week, as it has been doing for the last century, and it carries one of those symbolic cartoons about the state of the nation in relation to the world.

This one is about the coal situation, and it shows two antagonists in a prize-fight ring. One is a monster dollar bill with money-bags for hands and head and dollar signs for eyes. The other, contesting with this giant before a dinner-jacketed ringside audience, is a grim little British miner. The caption on the cartoon is: "The Black Hope."

The interesting thing about this cartoon is that it is interpreted in one way in London and another way down in the Welsh coalfields.

In London it is seen as an illustration of Britain's need to produce and export more coal. If this can be done, London officials feel sure not only Britain but the nations of Western and Southern Europe will be relieved of the necessity of buying coal in the United States and Germany with their dwindling supply of dollars.

In Cardiff, however, the miners see it not only as an illustration of an international economic problem, but as a typical example of London's attitude towards the miner.

When times were good, they say, the gentlemen around the ring were not so interested in the miner as in the dollar, or its equivalent in pound sterling.

When times were bad, and the miner was flat on his back, the spectators were highly indifferent to his plight.

Now, the coal miners say, many of their old mining companions have gone away to other jobs, and those that are left are expected to fight an unequal battle without any assurance that they will get much reward if they win.

The Point

The point of this is not that the miners are spitefully settling old scores or that Britain is sitting around waiting for the "Black Hope" to knock out the dollar problem, but that the mentality in the coalfields is different from the mentality in London, Washington, Paris or Geneva, where the statesmen are agreeing that unless the British manage to export 30,000,000 tons of coal, the economic crisis will not end.

In London, the people are talking about and longing for "the good old days"—meaning, the days before the war when Britain was collecting bills instead of paying them.

But down in Cardiff, one cannot talk to a miner for ten minutes before he refers to the "bad old days"—the days when the people of the Welsh coal mining region dug cheap coal for little recompense, and lived mainly on the dole.

In 1913, British miners produced 287,400,000 tons of coal, and exported 78,000,000 tons of it. In 1932, they produced almost 250,000,000 tons and exported over 64,000,000 tons; over 8,000,000 tons to the Baltic Sea region, nearly 8,500,000 to Germany, 13,000,000 to France, 6,000,000 to Holland, 5,500,000 to Belgium, and more

than 6,000,000 tons to Italy. In 1929 they were still producing 258,000,000 tons and exporting more than 60,000,000 tons. In 1935, they were able to dig 207,000,000 tons, and export nearly 40,000,000 tons. And just before the last war they were still beating the export target of 30,000,000 tons annually.

From the beginning of the first World War, however, the labour force in the coalfields has steadily dwindled. In 1913, there were 811,800 workers on the colliery books. Today there are 719,000, and only 579,900 of these actually showed up for work steadily last month.

Main Reason

The main reason for this great decline seems to be historical and psychological. In the "bad old days," the people in the Welsh valleys came to the conclusion that there was no future in mining. Consequently, as soon as they got alternative jobs—as they have had since 1939—many of them went away and urged their sons to go away too.

Political actions contributed to this drift, and cost the mines almost the number of men required to produce the needed export quota. When France fell in 1940, Britain was sending her about a million tons of coal a month. When the Germans occupied that country, the market was lost, and over the protests of the Ministry of Fuel, the Cabinet decided that miners should be transferred to the armed services.

Down in Cardiff, therefore, the general feeling is that the history of this problem is too long, and the feeling in the minefields is too bitter, to be removed by long-range plans and exhortations from London.

Proof Wanted

The miners want proof that there is a future in what they are doing. They need new machinery, particularly to transport the coal underground. They need more miners in the most productive pits and more houses near the mines.

Unless the present plethora of long-range plans are scrapped for new hard-headed short-range improvements in the pits, the general view down in Wales is that the 1947 exports, if any, will have to come out of inland consumption.

Production in the United Kingdom this year will probably be in the neighbourhood of 200,000,000 tons, and if 80,000,000 tons are to be exported the country will still have left

WAR OR PEACE?

Lake Success, Aug. 31. Paris el Khoury of Syria, President of the United Nations Security Council, said on Saturday that the five Great Powers hold the balance between peace and war and that the future looks gloomy, with people speaking of a "Third World War as one speaks of the weather."

He said the balance between war and peace lay with the Great Powers rather than with the small nations and added that the eyes of billions of people throughout the world were turned toward those Powers.—Associated Press.

Executed By Firing Squad

Madrid, Aug. 31. Fourteen condemned persons are reported to have been executed by a firing squad at Carabanchel prison on Thursday.

They are said to include two alleged Communists who were convicted of murder and robbery in a purported attempt to obtain funds for the Communist Party. Executions are usually announced by the Government Press Office but it declined to give any information.—Associated Press.

RAT-EATER WANTS A SPOUSE

Tokyo, Aug. 30.

In the prevailing acute housing shortage in Tokyo, a billboard on a telephone post by a Japanese offering a room to a woman attracted the interest of a reporter of the "Mainichi Shimbun."

Inquiry revealed that 69-year-old Ichiro Akimoto is willing to give the room to a woman but she must become his wife and put up with his eating of live rats.

Akimoto also told the "Mainichi" reporter that he has 100,000 yen saved up to share with his wife in starting some business.

He said he developed his taste of eating rats during the war when he suffered from the shortage of fats.

"I eat an average of 24 rats monthly. I like them alive, big and fat, which I skin before eating. I am not crazy. There is nothing so good as rats in getting the required fats for the human body's system. The taste is like chicken," he told the reporter.

Akimoto said he gets his rats by placing rat traps in neighbouring houses.

The rat-eater said he has not had any applicants so far but hopes he can get a young wife. "There is nothing as good as a young wife. I also hope she will have some trade such as midwife because she then would be able to look after me for the rest of my life," he said.—United Press.

Argentine Shocks Petropolis

Petropolis, Aug. 29.

Delegates to the Inter-American conference, especially those of the United States, were shocked today by reports from Buenos Aires of pro-Government newspaper attacks on United States policy.

The Critics, once a firm friend of the U.S. but at present a strong supporter of Juan Peron's government, charged that U.S. policy sought to impair sovereignty, weaken the United Nations through the formation of continental blocs and establish a basis for a military pact at the subsequent conference at Bogota.

None of the delegates would comment publicly upon the attacks lest it upset the final days of the Petropolis conference, which enter on its final series of plenary sessions tomorrow.—United Press.

NO GUARANTEE OF IMMUNITY

Berlin, Aug. 30.

The Soviet commander in Berlin, Major General Alexander Kotikov, told a press conference today that Russia's socialisation plans for Germany offer no guarantee of immunity to private citizens of Allied nations who own German property.

Kotikov said German property owned by the Allied Governments would be protected from socialisation.

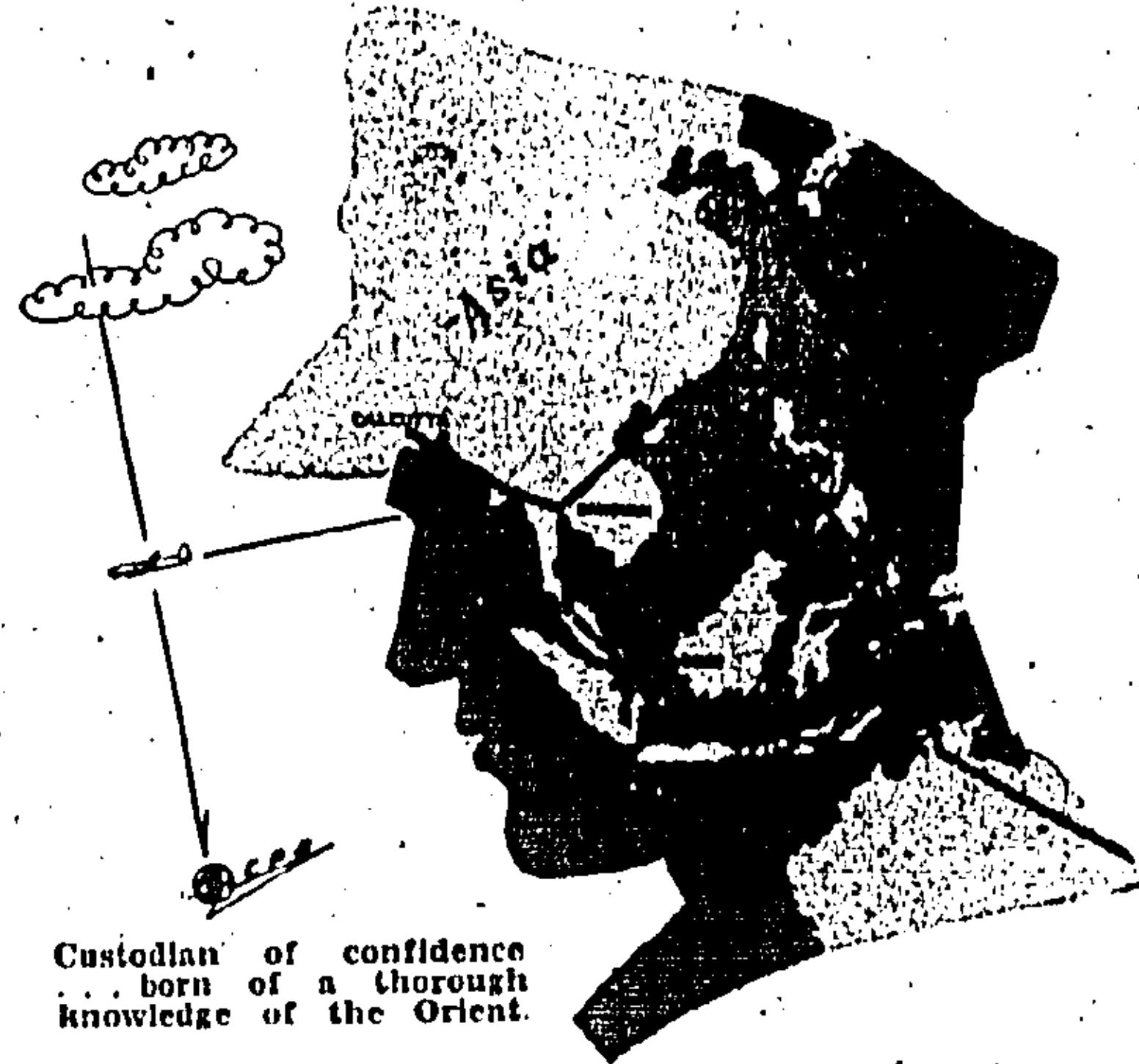
So far as is known, however, the only such property in Germany is the "Soviet AG" group of newly established cartels owned by Russians. These are composed of German factories recently taken over by the Soviets.

Kotikov called the one conference to express his disapproval of the French, British and American blocking socialisation in Berlin.—United Press.

over 94 per cent of the pre-war inland consumption of 180,000,000—which is a lot nearer to the pre-war standards than most countries in this part of the world.

The conclusion, therefore, is that for the time being the coal miner cannot produce enough coal to cope with the export problem. This responsibility will have to be met not only by the miners, but by further sacrifices on the other side of the Welsh hills.—Reuter.

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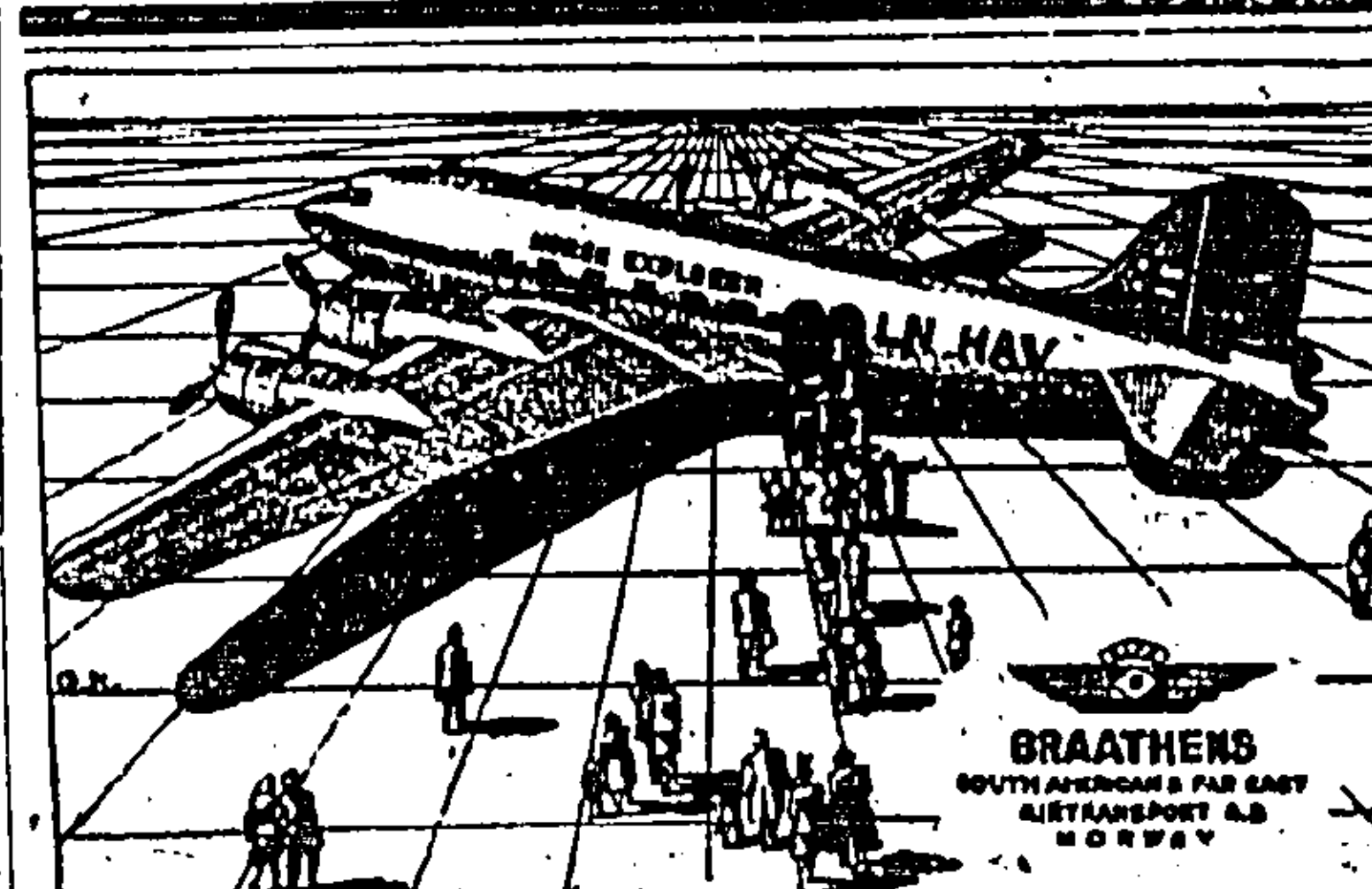
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5th October

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Ship due from Sailing for
"TJITALENGKA" Shanghai & 3rd Sept.
Amoy, 1st Sept. ports & Macassar, 18th Sept.

"TJIMENTENG" Japan, 13th Sept. Macassar, Sourabaya, Semarang & Batavia, 18th Sept.

"TJISADANE" Macassar & Java, 17th Sept. Amoy & Shanghai, 20th Sept.

Agents K.P.M. LINE
(ORIENT JAVA AFRICA LINE).

Ship due from Sailing for
"RUYS" Shanghai 7th September. Loading for Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, Belra, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mosselbay, Capetown, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, 7th September.

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"STRAAT MALAKKA" South America, 3rd September. South Africa & South Africa, 16th Sept. Sailing for Shanghai, 4th September.

"TJIPONDOK" South America, 7th September. Shanghai, Kobe, 8th September.

(DELI-STRAITS-CHINA LINE)

Ship due from Sailing for
"VAN HEUTSZ" In port Singapore, Penang & Belawan Dell, 2nd September.

"BOISSEVAIN" In Talkoo dock for reconversion Singapore, 23rd September.

Agents SILVER LINE LTD.

Ship due from Sailing for
"HENDONHALL" U.S. Atlantic ports Singapore, Colombo, via Manila & Bombay, Bedi Bunder, Shanghai, & U.S. Atlantic coast early September. via Suez.

Agents HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Ship due from Sailing for
"HUGO de VRIES" Shanghai 10th Sept. Loading for Manila/Singapore/Colombo/Suez/Port Said/Genoa/Marseilles/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo, 10th September.

"BREDEBO" Europe early October. Manila/Singapore/Colombo/Suez/Port Said/Genoa/Marseilles/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo end October.

"RIDDERKERK" Europe end October. Manila/Singapore/Colombo/Suez/Port Said/Genoa/Marseilles/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Copenhagen/Göteborg/Oslo, early November.

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ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"EMPEROR OF SCOTLAND"	U.K. & Singapore	6th September
"TREWIDEN"	U.K., Genoa, Bombay, Colombo & Straits	11th September
"OZARDA"	Karachi & Bombay	September
"TREVEAN"	U.K., Genoa, Bombay & Straits	Early October
"BENKECH"	U.K. & Straits	October

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	READY
"STRATHNAVER" (Passengers only)	Singapore	6th September
"EMPEROR OF SCOTLAND" (Passengers only)	Singapore & U.K.	6th September
"TRESILIAN"	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Genoa & U.K.	8th September

* Accepts cargo for London, Antwerp & Rotterdam. Also accepts cargo for Madras on through bills of lading.

British India S. N. Co., Ltd.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"SANGOLA"	Calcutta, Madras & Straits	October
"SHIRALA"	Calcutta, Madras & Straits	November

Eastern & Australian S.S. Co., Ltd.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"NANKIN"	Australia & New Zealand	Early September
"NELLORE"	Melbourne, Sydney & Sava	Early September

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	READY
"NANKIN"	Kure	Early September
"NELLORE"	Manila & Sydney	End September

* Accepts cargo on through bills of lading for New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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NY. STOCK MARKET DEALINGS SLOWEST IN FOUR YEARS

New York, Aug. 31.
The stockmarket was dull this week, with dealings the slowest for nearly four years and trends irregularly lower. Bonds were narrow and commodities spotty.

It was the fourth successive week without a single million share day. An exceptional flow of pleasing dividends and earnings brought a little response here and there, but on the whole was ignored by most issues concerned.

High Prices Paid For Newsprint

New York, Aug. 31.
Some United States newspaper publishers are paying extremely high prices for newsprint in an international free market that reached from New York to the Far East.

Paper from Canada, Sweden, France, Poland, and Romania is being sold and offered at prices from around \$200 a ton and up—with the accent on the up. At least one publisher has paid \$290 a ton.

This compares with the so-called contract price of \$91 a ton, delivered at New York, the price at which the great bulk of newsprint (most of it from Canada) is sold in the United States. These high priced supplies, very small in relation to total United States consumption, are handled by relatively small companies who realize it is a temporary market for them and are making the most of it while it lasts.

One paper dealer currently is offering 500 tons of high quality Swedish newsprint at \$240 a ton at Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, or about \$260 a ton New York.

Another lot of newsprint which may enter the free market is at Sakhalin, the Russian-controlled island north of Japan.

A spokesman for Amtorg, the Soviet trade agency in New York, said the paper was of inferior quality and a price had not been decided upon. He added that export from Russia would be an isolated case, inasmuch as the Soviets could use all the newsprint they produced.—Associated Press.

France Forced To Cut Imports

Paris, Aug. 30.
France will be forced to cut her imports from dollar zone markets more than \$250,000,000 in the next six months under a programme announced by the Minister of Economy, M. Andre Philip.

Of an estimated \$550,000,000 worth of products France needs and had planned to import during the last half of this year, only \$290,000,000 worth will be forthcoming, he said.

Imports will be halted, except from the colonies, on all items except wheat, coal, gasoline, cereals and fats. In addition to \$245,000,000 for these items, he said, \$20,000,000 has been set aside for North Africa, \$7,000,000 for Indo-China and \$20,000,000 for the other colonies.

Coincidentally, French Embassy sources in Washington disclosed that France has spent all but \$30,000,000 of the \$250,000,000 World Bank loan granted here less than four months ago. This increases the likelihood that France will apply to the World Bank later this year for further financial help.—Associated Press.

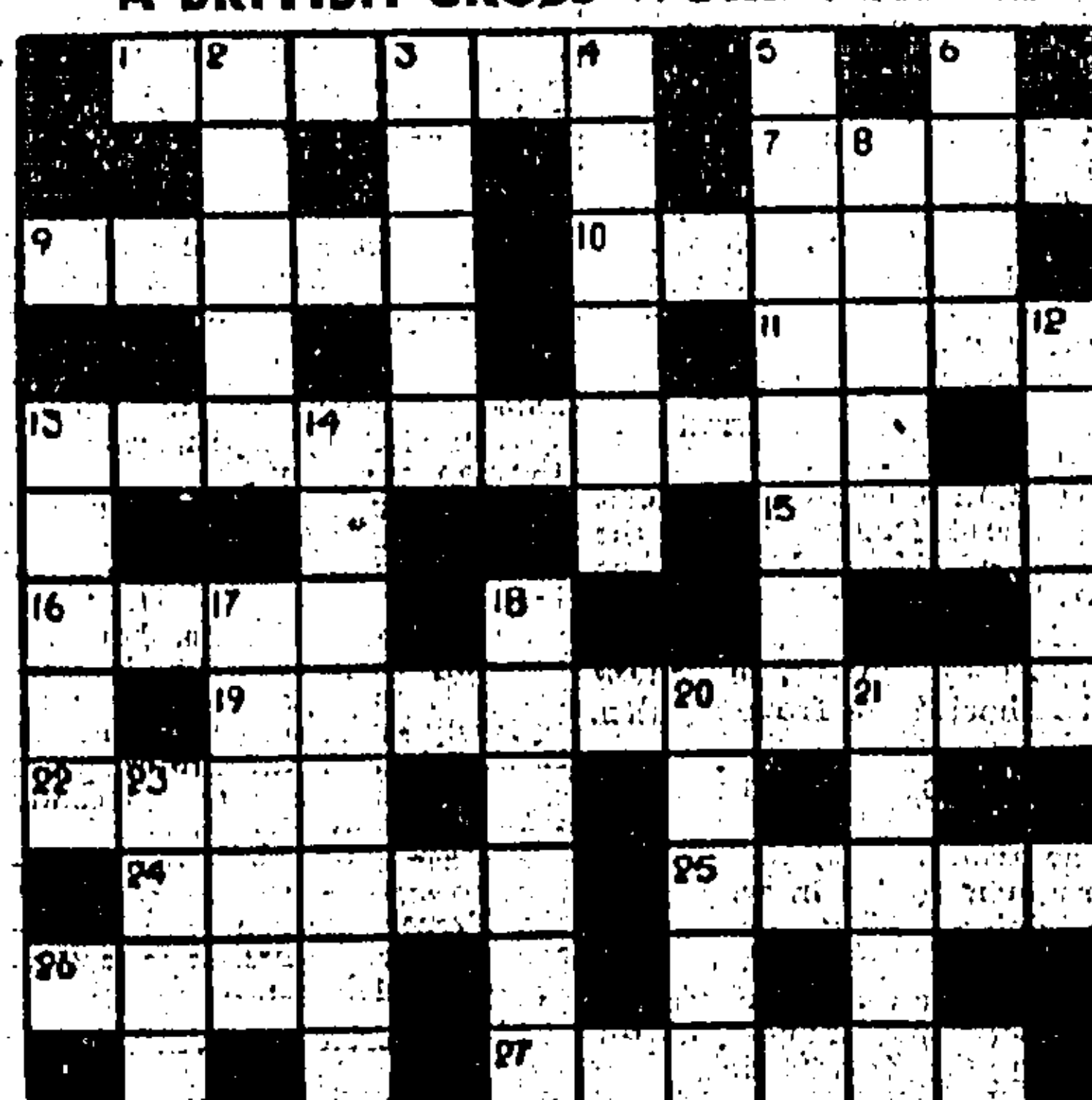
No Final Agreement

Tokyo, Aug. 30.
It is reliably learned that the Indian Trade Mission to Japan will be returning to India without finalizing an agreement for trade between the two countries.

The Indian delegation has been in Japan two months now, negotiating with SCAP officials. It is scheduled to leave Tokyo on September 4.

The Indians are not satisfied with existing Japanese prices and it is not expected that agreement can be reached on the point before the mission departs from Japan.—United Press.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

1. Dracary.
7. Dash.
9. Punctuation mark.
10. Man.
11. Past.
12. Backward.
15. Wearies.
16. Prejudice.
19. Block.
22. Trampled.
24. Stadium.
25. Happen.
26. Demeanour.
27. Speculate.

Clues Down

2. Creek.
3. Fruit.
4. Uniform.
5. Tune.
6. Destiny.
8. Bar.
12. Gets up.
13. Oppose.
14. argument.
17. Dweller.
18. Bounded.
20. Tempest.
21. Bounded.
21. Surpass.
23. Incursion.

Saturday's Crossword

Across: 1. Lariat; 4. Truth; 7. Topple; 8. Odour; 10. Told; 12. Matador; 15. Senior; 16. Toney; 17. Deed; 19. Depon; 20. Endured; 21. (19); 22. Fast.

Down: 1. Latitude; 2. Republic; 3. Able; 5. Radiator; 6. Tendon; 9. Pared; 11. Deduced; 13. Model; 14. Realized; 18. En; 19. (19); 22. Fast.

CEREAL PRICES RAISED

London, Aug. 30.
The Food Minister, Mr. Strachey, today announced an order effective on September 1, increasing prices for imported and processed grains for the remainder of the cereal year 1947-48.

Strachey said the price alterations, stemmed from increases in prices of certain home-grown cereals as well as in processing margarine, are needed, because of the higher costs of labour and power in processing milling.—United Press.

New York, Aug. 30.
Arnold Frederick Kivi, a 27-year-old ex-G.I. of Brooklyn, New York, is to be charged with "leaking highly confidential photographs" from the Los Alamos atomic installations in New Mexico. He appeared before a federal court here today and agreed to be taken to New Mexico to answer the charges.—Reuter.

Notice to Consignees

Consignees per
DODWELL-CASTLE LINE
S.S. "ALPHA MOOI"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on 3rd September 1947.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 4th September 1947 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th September 1947 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1947.

His Last Few Words

London, Aug. 30.
Squatting on a narrow window ledge seven floors above the street, an elderly Persian addressed a crowd for 15 minutes before falling 75 feet to his death in West London today.

The orator, S. N. Rezvi, who worked for the Church Missionary Society in Persia, fell just as a fireman neared the window on a power-operated escape ladder. Rescuers had tried in vain to force the locked door of his room. Rezvi had been due to return home within a few hours of the time of his death.—Reuter.

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Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on 6th September 1947.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 7th September 1947 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th September 1947 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Hongkong, 1st September 1947.

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S.S. "LAFAYETTE" about 18th September.
S.S. "CITY OF ALMA" about 8th October.
S.S. "AZALEA CITY" about mid-October.

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S.S. "LAFAYETTE" expected to load at Hongkong about 18th September.

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S.S. "Jackson Victory" (S.F. Direct)	Sept.	12
S.S. "Marine Swallow"	Sept.	13
S.S. "President McKinley" (Via Manila)	Sept.	17
S.S. "President Jefferson" (S.F. Direct)	Sept.	22

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S.S. "Mount Davis"	Sept.	27
S.S. "President Polk"	Oct.	1

MANILA

S.S. "General Meigs"	Sept.	20
S.S. "General Gordon"	Oct.	10

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S.S. "SWARTHMORE VICTORY"	" 8	" 8	Via S'hai, Taku & Yokohama
S.S. "FLEETWOOD"	" 15	" 15	Via Okinawa
S.S. "PACIFIC BEAR"	" 20	" 20	Via Yokohama

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M.V. "HALLAND" loading H.K. 28th September

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BONE-HARD GROUNDS MAR U.K. SOCCER

London, Aug. 30.
Soccer's great hold on the British public was again demonstrated when for the second Saturday in succession, more than one million people flocked to 44 English League games. Players were once again affected by bone-hard grounds but they found some relief in the cooler weather than that which prevailed a week ago. Today's estimated attendances totalled 1,160,000, bringing the aggregate for the first three series of games played inside eight days to 3,051,000. Truly the football boom shows no signs of abating.

Already there are clear indications of a tremendous struggle which will take place for the season's honours. For example, the general equality of the teams is proved when only six of the English League Clubs can boast of full points from their first three games.

They are Arsenal, alone in the first division, West Bromwich Albion and Bradford in the second, and Queen's Park Rangers, Bournemouth and Bradford City in the third divisions.

The new Arsenal, now guided by their former trainers, Tom Whittaker, confirmed early favourites that they are going to be a force in English football this season by ramming two goals into Sheffield Wednesday's net at Sheffield today to keep their place at the top of the division.

It seems that the famous London Club are on the edge of a great revival.

Wolverhampton Wanderers may have lost to Manchester City last Saturday, but since then have crashed in 13 goals in two games and appear likely to achieve again their feat of last season. Today they beat Blackburn Rovers, who are without a point from their three games.

In the Second Division, relegated Brentford lost their third successive game and have conceded 12 goals. Their neighbours, Tottenham Hotspur, who have not a goal in two games, got off the mark with a 5-1 victory over Sheffield Wednesday.

In the Scottish Cup, Celtic sprang a surprise by beating the Rangers 2-0.

Billy Steel

Derby County's new star, however, the £15,500 Billy Steel from Greenock Morton, has not yet settled down into his best form and for the second week running, he and

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

London, Aug. 30.
The following were Rugby League matches played today:

Lancashire Cup, First Round

Barrow	14	Bellevue	12
Leigh	0	St. Helens	15
Swinton	2	Workington	19
Wigan	10	Warrington	13
Lancashire	5	Rochdale	16
		Hornets	16

Rugby League

Bradford	9	Hunslet	17
Doncaster	11	Hull	7
Halifax	7	Keighley	12
Leeds	18	Huddersfield	32
Castleford	13	Wakefield	14
		Trinity	14

Irish League, City Cup

Ards	1	Ballymore	1
Coleraine	1	Glenties	1
Derry City	0	Bangor	3
Glenavon	1	Larne	2

American Baseball

New York, Aug. 31.
In the National League, Harry Lavagotto's single to left centre with bases full in the last of the eighth broke up a pitching duel between Brooklyn's Clyde King and New York's Andy Hansen.

Hansen had previously left the game because the middle finger of his pitching hand was bruised in the seventh by Dixie Walker's smash through the pitcher's box. Brooklyn defeated New York 3-1.

Charley Gilbert's homer with one on in the eighth accounted for Philadelphia's only runs. The game was called at the end of the eighth because of rain. Boston won 3-2. Ramping Pittsburgh Pirates ruined Stan Hack's day for Chicago's veteran. Pittsburgh won 5-5.

In the American League, Johnny Lindell's single with two on in the last of the ninth scored George Starnes from second with the winning run for New York, who defeated Washington 6-5.

Tex Hughson shut out Philadelphia enabling Boston to win 2-0.

The Chicago at Cleveland game was postponed.

National

Score:	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	6	0
Brooklyn	3	3	1
Winning pitcher	Clyde King		
Boston	3	6	0
Philadelphia	2	4	0
Winning pitcher	Red Barrett		
Pittsburgh	8	12	0
Chicago	5	9	0
Winning pitcher	Enrie Bonham		
Washington	5	8	3
New York	6	7	0
Winning pitcher	Joe Page		
Philadelphia	0	4	0
Boston	2	10	1
Winning pitcher	Tex Hughson		

Associated Press.

AMERICANS TAKE THE HIGHWAYS

Chicago, Aug. 30.
Millions of Americans took to the highways for a three-day Labour Day weekend and accidents started taking their usual holiday toll almost as soon as automobile wheels started turning.

Before the long weekend was a third over, traffic mishaps killed 42 persons. Two were dead in an aeroplane crash, one drowned and six were killed in miscellaneous accidents.

The National Safety Council predicted that 250 persons would be killed in traffic accidents during the three days. At least 230 died on highways during the long weekend last year.—United Press.

The Message Of The Bells



Here is a message from the German Church bells which will soon ring out again in many German villages and cities. The thousands of Churchbells requisitioned by the Nazis during the war for munitions are being returned to their homes. Here at the main river port of Hannau, near Frankfurt, German workers take stock on a shipment of bells just received from Hamburg, July 16. These bells, numbering 300, are for villages and towns in the Frankfurt area.—AP Photo.

High Ranking Japs Set Free

Tokyo, Aug. 31.
Five former Cabinet ministers—one admiral, one general and one Zaibatsu leader—were among the 15 of what is generally considered important A class war-crime suspects—not yet tried—who were released on Saturday from Sugamo Prison.

While no explanation thus far was coming from SCAP headquarters, Japanese sources said the suspects, many of whom had been in prison for over one year, were released because they were "elected temporarily from war-crime suspects."

"Is It True?"

The sources said the suspects asked "Is it true?" to Sugamo prison authorities when informed of their release forthwith on Saturday noon.

They said when the released suspects returned to their homes their relatives would not believe the "good news" for a long time. Those released were: Giakuzi Aikawa, Zaibatsu leader who was President of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation and other industries; Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, former Governor-General of Taiwan; Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, former member of the Supreme War Council and who reportedly was connected with a number of pre-war military incidents involving hot-headed young officers; Shozo Murata, former Communications and Railways Minister in the Konoye Cabinet and who was wartime ambassador to the puppet Philippines Government; Shigeo Odate, former Home Minister in the Tojo Cabinet and who was wartime minister of Singapore; Count Tadamasu Sakai, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister in the Abe Cabinet in 1939-40; Iromasa Matsuzaka, former Justice Minister in the Tojo Cabinet.

Okabe Too

Viscount Nagakubo Okabe, former Minister of Education in the Tojo Cabinet; Kozo Ota, former Education Minister; Matsuro Shoriki, former President of the Yomiuri Shimbun, one of the leading Tokyo newspapers; Danno Ida, former member of the House of Peers and ultranationalist leader; Colonel Junichiro Kobayashi, former Executive in the ultranationalist Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Taka Kikuchi, former member of the House of Peers and ultranationalist; Kunihiko Okawa, former leader of one of the ultranationalist organizations; Kazuma Shindo, former ultranationalist leader.—United Press.

Truman Flies To Rio de Janeiro

Washington, Aug. 31.
President Truman took off at 9:09 a.m. today EDT for Rio de Janeiro to make the closing speech at the Inter-American Conference.

The President was winging southward for his third good-will trip to the hemisphere this year and the longest outside the United States. Flying with his family and staff on the first trip aboard the brand new presidential plane "Independence," Mr. Truman is on the way to make two important speeches and take part in Brazil's Independence Day.

New Talks On Korea Problem?

Nanking, Aug. 31.
An authoritative source revealed that the United States proposal calling for a four-power conference, consisting of the United States, Britain, China and the Soviet Union, to discuss the question of Korea, was first made by the Chinese Government some months ago.

He said that the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, in a letter dated April 14 this year to the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, suggested that a "full consultation should take place among the United States, Soviet Russia, Britain and China who are parties to the Moscow Agreement of December 19, 1945, on Korea if the occupying powers cannot reach an agreement."

"Affirmative"

It was stated that the Foreign Office will reply in the affirmative in a few days to the United States invitation to participate in the forthcoming Washington talks on Korea.

The Foreign Ministry, in a statement issued last night, accused the Soviet news agency Tass of "inadmissible distortion" of the Sino-Soviet agreement.

The statement referred to an alleged Tass report of August 28, broadcast by Moscow Radio, stating that "Dairen, in accordance with Article 4 of the Sino-Soviet agreement on Dairen prior to the peace treaty with Japan, falls under the regime in the area of the naval base of Port Arthur, and Soviet ships have indisputable right to enter Dairen."

The Foreign Office said that it must be noted that Article 4 in question provides for military supervision or control of Dairen by the Port Arthur naval base area "only in case of war with Japan," and not "prior to a peace treaty with Japan," as alleged by Tass.—Reuter.

Sing Tao's First Victory

Oxford, Aug. 30.
The Sing Tao soccer team scored the first victory of their British tour by beating the Amateur Club of Oxford City by 4 goals to 1 here today, after leading 1-0 at half-time.

The Chinese side scored a convincing win over their opponents. In contrast to their two previous matches, they showed that they could shoot well, besides playing brilliantly in midfield.

For most of the second half they were one short through injury. The Chinese goalkeeper was Oxford's chief stumbling block.

In the first half play was even but a minute before the interval, Chang Kang-hoi gave Sing Tao the lead.

In the second half, Oxford were swept off their feet, and after Harper had equalized, the Chinese scored further goals by Chang Kang-hoi, Lau Chung-sang and Chu Wing-keung.—Reuter.

SWASHBUCKLER FLIES WIDE OPEN

Cleveland, Aug. 31.
Swashbuckling, Paul Mantz of Hollywood flew his red P-51 Mustang "wide open all the way" to win the \$10,000 first prize in the 2,050 mile Bendix Trophy race on Saturday with an average speed of 400.423 miles an hour—24 miles faster than his winning time in the same plane last year.

One minute and 18 seconds behind Mantz came Joe DeBono, who flew a P-51. His time was four hours 28 minutes 15 seconds and his average speed 459.2 miles per hour.—Associated Press.

DUTCH INSIST JAVA IS INTERNAL AFFAIR

Batavia, Aug. 30.
The Netherlands does not object to "international interest in the Dutch-Indonesian dispute but her opinion remains that the Indonesian question is an internal affair of the Netherlands kingdom," Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, the Dutch Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, declared in a broadcast here today.

His address, made on the eve of his departure for Holland to confer with the Dutch Cabinet, followed an agreement by the Indonesian Republic that the United Nations Security Council's three-nation commission should attempt to end the conflict in Indonesia.

The Republican Cabinet is expected to nominate Australia to serve on the commission suggested by the Security Council.

Dr. Van Mook declared that "continued Republican hostility, not only against the Dutch but against their own people in Indonesia, will not find the Dutch 'passive fore'."

Earlier, a Dutch communique claimed attacks on Netherlands troops were "intentionally increasing" since the Security Council's cease-fire request.

The Dutch said their troops had met heavy resistance in clashes with Indonesian Republicans south of Sukabumi, in West Java.

Dr. Van Mook, whose trip to Holland was linked with the Netherlands Government's decision to accept the "good offices" of the United Nations Security Council in the dispute, said that the "cessation of hostilities, good offices and other such things could give results only when goodwill and good faith prevailed on both sides."

He maintained that "international interest" must lead to "impartiality and reality of observation and judgment."

Supreme Task

Declaring it was the supreme Dutch task to make right triumph, he amplified it as not the petty right of the material self-interests of the Netherlands, but the right of Indonesia to regain its freedom and be set free from the inheritance of the Japanese tyranny.

He sharply criticized the Security Council for not being willing to hear East Indonesia and West Borneo on its recent debate, and said that the Council's decisions on the Indonesian dispute were not preceded by adequate investigation.

Dr. Van Mook said he was convinced of the sincere will to co-operate of millions of Indonesians in Republican territory.

Air Raid

Meanwhile an account of an alleged surprise air raid by two Dutch fighters on the towns of Prapat and Lumbadjulu, central Sumatra, on August 21, given tonight in the Republican army communique broadcast from Yogyakarta, the Indonesian Republican capital.

The planes strafed civilian houses and other objectives, according to the communique.

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SPORT HERE AND THERE

Hove, Aug. 30.
The South African cricketers showed signs of tiredness and strain when they began the last match of their tour against Sussex here today and were kept in the field the whole day while Sussex batsmen gave a fine aggressive display.

At the close of play, Sussex had made 415 for the loss of five wickets. Cox made many scintillating strokes, especially on the off-side, scoring 132 while Parks also batted well from his 140 but was helped by dropped catches.

On a hard unresponsive wicket, there was little life in the South African bowling.

SUSSEX 1st Innings

John Langridge l.b.w. b. Tuckett	57
Parks c. Ovenshine b. Rowan	140
C. Oakes b. Tuckett	3
James Langridge c. Viljoen	7
b. Rowan	132
Cox c. and b. Tuckett	66
Barklett not out	2
J. Oakes not out	8
Extras	8
Total for five	415

—Reuter.

The struggle between Schroeder and Bromwich lasted 2 hours 5 minutes, with the Australian battling right down to the final point. It was only Schroeder's superior service and fine net game that gave him victory. This brilliant match party made up to the crowd of 8,000 for Palle's failure to give Kramer a contest. The day's play virtually followed the pattern set at Melbourne last winter.—Associated Press.

Hoylake, Cheshire, Aug. 30.
James Armour, 17-year-old Scottish golfer, won the British Boys' Golf Championship here today by beating Ian Caldwell of London by five and four over 36 holes in the final.

The pair were all square at the end of the first round. Caldwell eliminated Kaj Kumar Pitamber of Nepal in the semifinal yesterday.—Reuter.

Cleveland, Aug. 30.
President Bill Vecek of the Cleveland Indian announced today that the team had recalled Bob Kuzava, southpaw pitcher, from Baltimore and that he will "probably" pitch one of Monday's two games with St. Louis Browns.

He also announced that Joe Frazier, outfielder, will join the Indians on Sunday from Oklahoma City, of the Texas League.—United Press.

London, Aug. 30.
The following were the closing scores of county cricket matches played today:

At Bristol—Gloucestershire 324 (Wilson 66, Barnett 85, Emmett 54), Essex 148 for 4 (Ray Smith 61).

At Harrogate—Maurice Leyland's Eleven 237 (Ames 62), The Rest 137 for no wickets (Brookes not out 89).

At Lords—Lancashire 352 (Ikin 73, Washbrook 67, Cranston 63), Middlesex 26 for 1.

At Nottingham—Warwickshire 302 (Thompson 90), Nottinghamshire 141 for 4 (Hardstaff not out 80).

At Bournemouth—Hampshire 308 (Dawson 124), Yorkshire 48 for no wickets.

At Taunton—Surrey 408 for 8, Somerset to bat.—Reuter.